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SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED  
DISTRICTS

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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
for the year  
1969.

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HENLEY BOROUGH  
BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT  
THAME URBAN DISTRICT  
BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT  
HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT  
PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

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## Annual Report 1969

### Order of sections.

Preamble, including Milk and Water supplies.

Vital Statistics.

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Bicester Urban District.

Thame Urban District.

Bullingdon Rural District.

Henley Rural District.

Ploughley Rural District.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS - 1969.

To the Mayor, Chairmen, Aldermen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my third annual report, drawn up in accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/70.

This has been a year notable for certain infectious diseases of enteric nature making their unwelcome presence felt very markedly in specific localities. Details are discussed under the section devoted to notifiable diseases, but it is interesting to note the Combined Districts account for three-quarters of the notifications within the administrative county. Of these notifications two thirds related to enteric infections and place a strong indictment on the level of hygiene of every walk of life in the area.

It is with relief that one now notes the various sewerage schemes previously deferred by the Ministry are now being implemented. Although one of the deferred areas had an epidemic of dysentery the fact that sewered areas also figured prominently in the notifications of this disease brought cold comfort.

As I predicted two years ago, intensive farming is beginning to cause more and more concern. There is developing a good system of automatic referral from County Planning Department to this office concerning the siting and design of these units. It is hoped that such co-operation develops to include any planning application that can involve a nuisance or a frank health hazard. In this context it must be ensured that similar liaison between departments exists within the same authority to ascertain that the Public Health Department is requested for its comments on schemes at the outset. It is very frustrating for the Public Health Department to deal with complaints of nuisance that could have been avoided by timely advice at the planning stage.

There is only a very slow movement towards the implementation of a paper sack system of refuse collection. The benefits to the bin men as well as the ratepayers were evaluated in one area where a survey was carried out following several months of using this technique. It could be introduced into most districts on a small locality or estate basis without the large investment of capital that each council has used as an argument against initiating such a service.



The shortage of tipping space for refuse disposal has stimulated the setting up of joint study groups and consortia of several districts including some from South Oxon. The general public is just not aware of the problems involved, and it offers considerable resistance to new sites being used for this purpose. A properly controlled tip does not cause nuisance from undue smell, flies, smoke, or appearance. Certainly there is no health hazard. But there is a lowering of amenity value, and one can understand people's feelings where a tip is adjacent to their property. I use the word 'adjacent' advisedly. As far as I am aware there is no such occurrence as private property immediately adjacent to a council tip in the Combined Districts. It only needs one poorly run tip to offend the public eye for every tip to be regarded with the same distrust as that given to an unexploded time bomb.

It is with regret that I have to report that one authority in the last month of the year saw fit to rescind its previous decision accepting fluoridation of its water supplies. This was an instance of a council reversing a committee's recommendation. Democracy is a fair way of running a country; it is also a method with in-built inertia and a susceptibility to scaremongers. One wonders if such scientific and technical subjects should be presented to a non-technical body for evaluation. The appraisal of scientific data requires the judgement of a trained scientific observer.

In the case of fluoridation the scientist is presented with lots of data on every aspect of the subject. It becomes obvious that the sheer volume of reports demonstrating the efficiency regarding dental caries prevention and safety far outweighs the volume of adverse reports. Secondly, the adverse reports do not stand up to scientific questioning and they are uncorroborated.

The scientific M.O.H. then is led to support the pro-fluoridation principle and as such he makes his recommendation to his committee.

The council has a totally different approach to the subject. It looks at two arguments and gives them equal rating and validity. The decision is given mainly on how the arguments are put over and also favours the one with the most lurid, ear catching phrases.

The Anti-Fluoridationist groups are superb at putting over these spurious arguments to councillors. They are of course helped by the fact that too few councillors have studied biology to even School Certificate or O-level standard, let alone are they even remotely aware of A-level Zoology, or degree level Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry. It is very understandable, then, that statements implying that fluoride is rat poison, will hasten all our deaths, cause innumerable diseases from impotence to satyriasis, receive much more attention than a simple statement that dental disease will receive a 60% reduction.

I feel that our health education programme is at fault. There seems little belief that dental ill-health is something about which we should be ashamed. That we should do something about it on the



community basis is unthinkable, and is regarded as interference with people's liberties. One can form an impression that the council is following public opinion rather than accepting responsibility of acting for the public good.

Every public health measure since the eighteenth century encountered strong resistance at its inception. Yet, years later, we are thankful that our forebears introduced drainage systems, better housing, better conditions in mines, factories, ships, chlorination of the water supplies, vaccination for smallpox, immunization against diphtheria, control of manufactured and imported foodstuffs. I hope that our descendants do not have cause to blame us for too long a delay in accepting this particular measure.

I must record my sincere appreciation of the work of the Public Health Inspectors. The vast amount of information relating to the dysentery outbreaks was all gathered by these worthy gentlemen. The year also welcomed two new inspectors - Mr. Calcutt took up his post at Thame where there has not been a full-time one-purpose officer before. Mr. Taylor, who takes the post at Bicester Urban District, has made a very creditable start in the health education field in so far as he is entering the schools to talk about food hygiene to domestic science classes (as recommended in my report of 1968).

All in all a very busy year with slightly disappointing results. Two heartening items have been the official recommendations made by the Jeger Committee's Report Taken for granted, which suggests all-purpose sewage used water authorities, and also the Swann report condemning the use of certain antibiotics in cattle and poultry rearing; (see my report for 1967, which argued these two factors).

Your obedient servant,

Peter M. Green.

1969

Combined Districts Vital Statistics.

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 145,510

	Males			Females		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live Births	1341	1280	61	1281	1215	66
Still Births	12	10	2	10	10	-
Deaths of Infants under 1 yr.of age	29	29	-	27	25	2
" 4 weeks	19	19	-	21	19	2
" 1 week	17	17	-	20	18	6

	Combined District	England & Wales
Live births Crude rate per 1000 home population	18.1	16.3
Still births rate per 1000 total births	9.2	13
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age. Rate per 1000 live births	16.8	18
Perinatal mortality " " " total births	18.6	23
Deaths (all ages) Crude rate per 1000 population	8.6	11.9



CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1969 IN SOUTH OXFORDSHIRE

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 4 wks	4 wks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS										TOTAL	
			1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	M	F	
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Tuberculosis - resp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Other infective or parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	
Malig. neoplasm, Buccal Cavity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Malig. neoplasm, Oesophagus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	
Malig. neoplasm, Larynx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Malig. neoplasm, Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	
Malig. neoplasm, Intestines	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	12	8	14	19	
Malig. neoplasm, Stomach	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	7	9	10	10	
Malig. neoplasm, lung bronchus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	32	28	13	68	16	
Malig. neoplasm, Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	6	9	-	29	
Malig. neoplasm, Uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	1	-	12	
Leukaemia	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	-	
Other malignant neoplasms	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	10	17	19	18	29	41	
Benign & unspecified neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4	
Diabetes mellitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4	
Anaemias	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	5	
Other endocrine diseases	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	
Other diseases of blood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	
Mental disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other diseases of nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	1	5	5	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	2	9	1	



Hypertensive disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	7	6	5
Ischaemic heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	58	61	105	146	101
Other heart diseases	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	8	37	27	29
Cerebrovascular dis.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	7	16	35	92	47	105
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	10	24	17	27
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	3
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	87	51	66
Bronchitis & Emphysema	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	18	31	8
Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	4	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	3	12	4
Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	6	5
Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	2	7
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
Other diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	4	6
Nephritis & Nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
Other diseases of Genito-urinary system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	6	6	5
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	2
Congenital anomalies	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	10	7
Birth injury, diff. labour	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Other causes of perinatal mortality	14	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9
Symptoms & ill-defined conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	4
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	4	5	2	2	24	9
All other accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	5	14	16	11
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	2	1	7	2
All other external causes	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	5	2
	40	-	-	-	-	16	-	10	22	33	76	196	271	512	612	586



The high birth rate and low death rate continue as usual. The obvious sphere of operations in preventive medicine must be aimed at the postponement of onset of such killers as heart and vascular diseases (coronaries and strokes) as well as cancer of the lung. Many dangers and benefits to health have been entirely proven by scientists. And the public agrees generally but still does not act in a positive fashion. Health education must persuade people to act, not just fill them with facts. Once the man in the street starts taking positive health action there will be an impressive swing in these statistics. To this end it may be advantageous to set up presymptomatic screening clinics, not because the clinic will stop disease, but because it will engender the desire to strive for positive health within the individuals who make up the community.

### Cancer of the Lung.

A well-known music hall joke is that most pleasures in life are either illegal, immoral, or unhealthy. Being neither a lawyer nor cleric I would not wish to argue the first two factors. But I can say that almost anything done to excess eventually undermines good health. Most people take an occasional social drink, a few (quite a few!) become habitual drinkers. The situation with regard to cigarettes is that the vast majority of smokers become habituated. The teetotal or non-smoker is regarded as a sanctimonious prig by the smoking, drinking, average man, and as such advice from the non-smoker is not taken seriously. On the other hand the man who smokes one cigarette per day enjoys that experience and his advice, coming from one who can control his impulses, carries much more weight.

How can we get people to equate smoking with drinking? Perhaps equating the price of a cigarette with the price of a drink would help. The awful fact remains that cancer of the lung has increased its toll once more. The biggest toll is among females!



Cases of Infectious Disease notified since 1935

Disease	5 Yearly periods and This Year							
	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1969
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	2	2	7	16	-	-	-
Cerebrospinal Fever	-	26	7	-	4	2	2	2
Diphtheria	13	10	9	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	40	61	14	36	69	30	349
Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1
Erysipelas	14	14	17	11	9	6	3	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	3	10	8	8	37
Malaria	2	1	6	2	1	-	-	-
Measles	?	951	1366	393	1536	336	2827	204
Ophthalmia neonatorum	4	2	4	-	1	1	1	2
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Pneumonia	34	44	31	38	59	9	20	
Puerperal Fever	12	6	5	-	6	-	3	
Scarlet Fever	99	165	123	45	40	80	15	15
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	?	60	72	153	89	95	30	8
Cholera								-
Anthrax								1
Plague								-
Relapsing Fever								-
Typhus								-
( Glandular Fever )								36
( Infective Jaundice )	-	Notifiable since 1967						242
( Leprosy )								-
( Leptospirosis )	-	Notifiable since 1968						-
( Tetanus )								-
( Yellow Fever )								-
POPULATION	63933	78818	73242	90220	104680	110520	127220	145510
Tuberculosis	80	?	115	96	81	54	53	30
Infective Disease Deaths	?	?	21	28	21	9	11	6



Diseases	Henley-on-Thames M.B.	Bicester U.D.C.	Thame U.D.C.	Bullington R.D.C.	Henley R.D.C.	Ploughley R.D.C.	Combined Districts.
Measles	1	14	2	101	35	51	204
Dysentery	3	0	109	128	102	7	349
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	3	9	15
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Post-infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	11	17	7	37
Whooping Cough	-	5	1	1	1	-	8
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	7	1	4	202	11	17	242
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory	1	3	2	8	8	3	25
Meninges & C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
Glandular Fever	1	1	-	16	8	4	30
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Infectious Disease Notifications

There was again a reduction in measles notifications. Excluding this particular disease, however, does show an increase in the numbers of notifications received. Several factors are involved in this increase. The most important has been the local epidemics of dysentery and infective hepatitis. Secondly, there is a much better reporting rate by the general practitioners. Both these diseases have caused the the general practitioners considerable extra work, and they must be congratulated on their prompt and useful notifications, which have been such a great help to this department.

One case of anthrax was notified as a result of handling infected bone meal. Provided the risk is made known by suitable labelling, then early diagnosis and prevention of this disease is considerably facilitated.

Enteric infections show a steeply rising incidence that reflects to a certain extent weaknesses in our standards of personal hygiene and food handling. The all-important health education must be aimed at improving these particular aspects of everyday life.

### Section 47 of National Assistance Act 1948.

There were no cases of self-neglect and handicap that involved a person being removed to suitable accommodation under this Act.

### Infectious Disease Notifications 1969.

#### Enteric Infections

Disease	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food Poisoning	8	9	16	28	37
Dysentery	30	38	16	73	347
Infective Jaundice	-	-	20	40	242



I am grateful to Mr. H.G.Bartram, County Public Health Inspector, for the following report.

Summary of milk sampling for 1969

Untreated Milk

At the end of the year there were 8 farms selling farm bottled milk, this includes a supply produced in Bucks and retailed in the Ploughley area. The supply of bottled goat's milk ceased early in the year along with a farm supply following an outbreak of brucellosis in the herd.

During the year 10 routine samples of these milks were submitted for biological examination and these proved negative to brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis.

In addition 131 samples of milk were submitted for the brucella ring screening test and 3 of these samples were positive and one following a biological examination positive to brucella. All these positive samples came from one herd, and following an investigation upon the herd in which a further 50 individual cow samples of milk were obtained and 19 in all submitted for biological examination, a number were positive to brucella. As soon as the infection was confirmed a pasteurisation order was placed upon the herd, the farmer then obtaining bottled pasteurised milk for his village retail. Finally he gave up his producer-retailer's milk licence and now only supplies pasteurised milk.

21 samples of farm bottled milk were also examined for keeping quality by the Methylene blue test, 2 samples failed this test and 1 was void. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are advised of unsatisfactory samples.

Heat-treated milks

The County Council issue dealer's pre-packed milk licences, and within the area 103 such licences are in operation. In addition 3 dairies are licensed to pasteurise milk.

Retailed milk sample summary

Milk	Samples	Test Applied				
		Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		
Pasteurised	109	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void
		109	-	97	11	1
Sterilised	10	Turbidity Test				
		Passed	Failed			
		10	-			
Ultra Heat treated	9	Colony Count Test				
		Passed	Failed			
		9	-			



### Pasteurising dairies, sample summary

Pasteurised milk	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test			Total
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void	
	294	2	287	9	-	

### School milk supplies - sampled at schools within the area

	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test			Total
	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Void	
	Pasteurised milk	42	-	38	2	2

### Food and Drugs Sampling

62 samples of milk were submitted for analysis and 17 samples for the presence of antibiotics. One sample of Channel Islands milk was found to be low in fat due to inadequate mixing of the milk prior to bottling and a warning letter was issued to the farmer. 1 sample of pasteurised Channel Islands milk was found to contain added water to the extent of 23.7%, whilst the milk was also below the legal standard for this grade in both fat and solids-not-fat. The dairy was prosecuted for the offences and fined with costs by the Magistrates' Court.

12 samples of cream were submitted for analysis and they proved satisfactory. In addition, 3 creams were submitted for the presence of antibiotics, but none was detected in either the cream or milk samples previously mentioned.

### Bacteriological examination of cream

17 samples of heat-treated creams and 2 samples of farm produced cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of the pasteurised creams 10 were graded satisfactory, 4 fairly satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory. Both of the farm creams from the same supply proved satisfactory.

### Dirty milk bottle complaints

3 complaints were received relating to dirty milk bottles arising from two pasteurising dairies. The offences were dealt with by warning letters.

### Examining laboratories

All samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are forwarded to Mr. Eric Voelcker, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst for Oxfordshire. Bacteriological and biological samples are examined at the Ministry's Public Health Laboratory, Oxford. Director Dr. J. H. H. Jebb.

## WATER SUPPLIES

### Henley R.D.C. & Bullingdon R.D. (part)

The parishes of Harpsden and Shiplake are supplied with water from the Board's source at Harpsden, part of the parish of Whitchurch is supplied from Pangbourne, and the remainder of the Henley rural district, together with Benson and Ewelme in the Bullingdon R.D.C., is supplied from the Board's boreholes at Cleeve (Goring) via storage reservoirs at Beggarsbush, Cleeve, Goring Heath, Nettlebed and Woodcote, a water tower at Cookley Green and a ground level tank at Bix.

Samples detailed below were examined during 1969:-

Goring (Cleeve) Works	Raw Water	9
" " "	Final Water	49
Beggarsbush Reservoir		7
Cleeve Reservoir		2
Goring Heath Reservoir		2
Nettlebed		2
Woodcote		12
Cookley Green Tower		7
Bix Tank		4
Tap Samples		28
		<hr/>
		122

Samples were of a satisfactory standard of bacteriological purity with the exception of one from Goring Heath Reservoir and one from Bix Tank, which fell a little below the highest standard.

A typical chemical analysis of water from the Cleeve source is included.



## Cleeve No.3 Borehole

Appearance	Clear & bright
Colour (HAZEN)	Nil
Odour	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Nil
Electrical Conductivity @ 20°C	490
pH	7.05
Free carbon dioxide	22
Ammoniacal nitrogen (N)	0.000
Albuminoid nitrogen (N)	0.010
Nitrite (N)	Absent
Permanganate Value 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.10
Iron	0.01
Other Metals	Absent
Carbonate Hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	240
Non Carbonate Hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	35
Total Hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	275
Chloride (Cl)	13
Nitrate (N)	6.8
Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	19
Calcium (Ca)	107.5
Magnesium (Mg)	1.5
Sodium (Na)	9
Potassium (K)	1.3
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	10
Phosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	0.04
Natural Fluoride (F)	less than 0.1
Total Dissolved Solids	310





MUNICIPAL BOROUGH  
OF  
HENLEY-ON-THAMES

Public Health Inspector

N. Scott

Council Offices - West Hill House  
Henley-on-Thames

Tel. 2626

Area HENLEY-ON-THAMES M.B.

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 10, 670

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	86	77	9	89	88	1
Stillbirths	1	1	-	3	3	-
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	3	3	-	-	-	-
Under 4 weeks of age	2	2	-	-	-	-
Under 1 week of age	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths (All Ages)	67	-	-	67	-	-

Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	16.4
Live Births	Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.08
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births	22
Deaths of Infants		
Under 1 year of age	Rate per 1,000 live births	17
Perinatal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 total births	22
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	12.6
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	.92



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

WATER SUPPLY.

The borough water supply continued to be from boreholes at Greys Road and at Harpsden. At both works, treatment consists of chlorination into the boreholes, partial softening by the base-exchange method, and "Calgon" dosing at 1 part per million.

No complaints were received at this department concerning quantity and only one complaint was received concerning the quality of the supply. This was from a person who, in addition to having been alarmed to find a quantity of sediment in her house supply, alleged that this had been responsible for trouble with a gas multi-point water heater.

The sediment was found to be base-exchange resin, a small quantity of which had entered the distribution system from the water softener at the Greys Road works. Following notification of this complaint, the Board arranged for the appropriate main to be flushed and subsequent samples, from the area revealed the water to be satisfactory.

Samples, as detailed below, were collected by the Board during the year, for examination in their laboratory:-

Greys Road Works, Hard Water, Chlorinated .....	23
" " " Blended " Final .....	26
Harpsden Works, Hard Water, Chlorinated .....	23
" " " Blended " Final .....	23
Badgemore Reservoir .....	2
Mays Green Reservoir .....	3
Tap and Distribution System samples .....	21

In all the above samples, coliform organisms were absent from 100 mls and the quality of the supply can be considered satisfactory.

For the above information relating to samples and for the results of chemical analyses which are detailed in the following table, I am grateful to the Chief Engineer of the Thames Valley Water Board:-

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CHEMICAL ANALYSES

	GREYS ROAD WORKS		HARPSDEN WORKS	
	Hard Water	Blended	Hard Water	Blended
Appearance	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright
Colour (HAZEN)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1	less than 1
Elec. Conductivity @ 20°C	520	520	520	520
pH	7.0	7.0	7.05	7.05
Free carbon dioxide	42	42	37	38
Ammoniacal nitrogen (N)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Albuminoid nitrogen (N)	0.007	0.007	0.005	0.005
Nitrite (N)	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Permanganate Value 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03
Iron	0.02	0.02	less than 0.02	less than 0.02
Other Metals	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Carbonate Hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	270	152	260	145
Non Carbonate Hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	30	0	40	0
Total Hardness CaCO <sub>3</sub>	300	152	300	145
Chloride (Cl)	13.5	13.5	15.5	15.7
Nitrate (N)	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8
Sulphate (SO <sub>4</sub> )	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5
Calcium (Ca)	118	59	117	57
Magnesium (Mg)	1.25	1.0	1.75	1.0
Sodium (Na)	10	78	10	80
Potassium (K)	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.9
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	17	17	18	18
Phosphate (PO <sub>4</sub> )	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03
Natural Fluoride (F)	less than 0.1	less than 0.1	less than 0.1	less than 0.1



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SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Work on the extensions to the Marlow Road disposal works was completed during the year.

One dwelling-house, previously served by a septic tank, was connected to a sewer during the year. There now remain, it is believed, only a few caravans and 74 houses which have no connection to a sewer.

During the year, a length of sewer in Peppard Lane was adopted by the Council.

Further consideration was given to the need for improvements to the storm water drainage system and it was agreed to place an item for this in the estimates for the forthcoming financial year. Co-operation by the County Council, who have undertaken to review the storm water drainage requirements, was welcomed by the Council.

HOUSING.

HOUSING PROVIDED.

During the year, the following accommodation was provided:-

- (a) New houses built by local authority ..... 60
- (b) New houses built by private persons ..... 50

COUNCIL HOUSING LIST.

The list contained, at the end of the year, a total of 237 applicants.

HOUSING ACTS 1957/61/69 & PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936/61.

(a) Slum Clearance.

- (i) 5 houses were considered by the Council to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered so fit at reasonable expense. Four of these were the subject of "undertaking<sup>s</sup> not to relet" and, at the end of the year only one of these was occupied - the tenant awaiting the allocation of council housing accommodation. The fifth house was vacant, at the end of the year, the tenant having been rehoused by the Council and the landlord having undertaken to carry out necessary repairs.
- (ii) On learning that two houses, previously considered unfit, had been suitably converted into one fit dwelling-house, the Council cancelled the undertaking, given by the owner, that this property would not be used for human habitation.



## HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL

- (iii) At the end of the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked local authorities to consider what they can and ought to do to clear the remaining slums. The Council, in considering their reply, agreed that there appeared to be no need, in this Borough, for a slum clearance programme, as such. Individual unfit houses are dealt with as and when the need for this becomes apparent and there seems little possibility of clearance areas being declared in the next four years - the period being reviewed by the Ministry.
- (iv) In determining unfitness for human habitation, it is now necessary, along with other matters, to take into account the internal arrangement of the property concerned. This change is brought about by provisions of the Housing Act 1969 which also requires that "facilities for the storage of food" shall no longer be taken into account, in this connection.

### (b) Housing Repairs.

- (i) 11 complaints concerning housing defects were received and these resulted in the issue of 1 statutory and 13 informal notices.
- (ii) The state of repair of houses which at present are subject to controlled tenancies is likely to be improved as a result of the coming into force of the Housing Act 1969, certain provisions of which require that, before a tenancy can be de-controlled, the property must attain the qualified standard. To do this, the property must be in a good state of repair.

The Housing Act 1969 also give local authorities additional powers to deal with houses in a state of disrepair. Previously, a house had to be unfit for human habitation before a Housing Act "repairs" notice could be served. No action can be taken in respect of a house which, although unfit for human habitation, requires substantial repairs to bring it up to a reasonable standard.

### (c) Houses in Multiple Occupation.

"A house which is occupied by persons who do not form a single household" is the new definition of houses in multiple occupation contained in the Housing Act 1969.



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This Act also provides that local authorities may make and submit to the Minister, for confirmation by him, a scheme for preventing multiple occupation of a house, to an extent greater than that mentioned in the Act, unless the house is registered. Control provisions, under such a scheme, enable the local authority to:-

- (a) refuse to register, because either the house or the person having control is unsuitable.
- (b) require the execution of necessary works as a condition of registration

Housing accommodation of this type appears to be increasingly common, and the need for greater control may become the Borough

HOUSING ACT 1969.

This Act received Royal Assent during the year and certain parts of it are of particular interest:-

PART II - General Improvement Areas. This part of the Act replaces that part of the Housing Act 1964 under which, in the past few years, the Council have declared a number of Improvement Areas.

Under the new Act, local authorities are empowered to declare General Improvement Areas with a view to improving living conditions, in such areas, by the improvement of amenities of the area or of dwellings therein or both. Local authorities no longer have powers enabling them to require improvements compulsorily. Instead, if their persuasive efforts fail, they may be authorised to acquire, compulsorily, the dwellings concerned. (This applies to tenanted and owner occupied property alike).

NOTE - It is still possible for the tenant of a dwelling which is not in an Improvement Area to require the local authority to exercise its powers under the 1964 Act. By this procedure, improvements can be bought about, compulsorily.

There is no doubt that the Ministry are anxious to see use being made of the General Improvement Area powers, and it seems to me that we should be asking, of ourselves, the following questions:-

- (a) Are there any areas in the Borough (possibly those which, previously, have been declared as Improvement Areas) which are suitable for environmental improvement?
- (b) If so, what are the specific environmental improvements which should be sought after? (Examples are - tree planting, play spaces, grassed or paved areas, parking spaces, repairing and renewing fences).



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- (c) Would these "improvements" really make the respective areas better places in which to live? Opinions differ on such issues, and it is necessary to have regard to the views of the inhabitants and owners of dwellings in the areas under consideration.
- (d) In any case, are the Council prepared, in principle, to participate in environmental improvement? Considerations to be borne in mind include the financial implications, pressure on staff, possible local government re-organisation etc.

PART III - Rent of Dwellings in Good Repair and Provided with Standard Amenities.

This part of the Act introduces a new system of governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard. CONTROLLED tenancies may be converted to REGULATED tenancies where the QUALIFYING STANDARD is attained; the rent is determined under the Rent Act 1968 and is subject to phasing over five equal annual stages.

The chief responsibility of local authorities, in relation to these provisions, is to deal with applications for QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES in the two types of case which are involved:-

Case A - Where Improvements are Proposed. In such a case the landlord of a dwelling which is short of the qualifying standard (i.e. without a bathroom etc.) applies to the local authority for a qualification certificate. With his application he submits details of his proposals for improving the property and, if satisfied, the local authority issue a certificate of provisional approval. On receiving this, the landlord can approach the Rent Officer and, having received from him a Certificate of Fair Rent, he can, after obtaining the tenant's consent, proceed with the works of improvement. On satisfactory completion of the works, the local authority issue a Qualification Certificate, the controlled tenancy becomes a regulated tenancy and the rent increase comes into effect.

The following summary shows the position concerning applications dealt with by this Department. -

Applications received .....	6
Certificates of provisional approval granted .....	5
"          "          "          "          refused .....	NIL
Application being considered .....	1



# HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

## Case B - Where Dwelling Already Satisfies Qualifying Conditions. In

this case, the landlord applies to the local authority for a qualification certificate. If satisfied, the local authority issue this certificate but the change from controlled to regulated tenancy is not immediate, the appropriate date depending upon the rateable value of the poerty. It seems likely that, for most of the properties concerned, this date will be 1st July 1971 and the rush for qualification certificates will probably commence in the 6 months before that date.

At 31st December 1969, there had only been one application under this section and this had been refused - the dwelling-in-question having been found to lack a wash-hand basin, one of the standard amenities.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT 1958.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT 1959.

HOUSING ACTS 1961 & 1969.

Improvement Grants.

I am grateful to the Borough Surveyor, in whose department Improvement Grants are administered, for allowing me access to his register, thereby enabling me to compile the following statistics:-

	Standard Grants.			Discretionary Grants.		
	Owner- Occupied	Tenan- ted	Total.	Owner- occupied	Tenan- ted	Total.
Applications received	4	7	11	24	12	36
" approved	4	7	11	19	12	31
Amounts of grants approved	£380	£2080	£2460	£8406	£9253	£14659
" " " paid	£855	£115	£970	£3636	£4811	£8447

Of the applications which were approved in respect of tenanted properties one involved seven properties and a total approved grant of £5,845 while another, for standard grant, involved 30 Council Houses and a total grant of £1740.

Of the 31 applications which were approved for discretionary grant, 14 involved properties which are situated in Improvement Areas and 5 others involved properties subject to "closing" orders.



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## Compulsory Improvements.

1. Changes in housing legislation have been referred to earlier in this report and mention has been made of the fact that the Housing Act 1969 took away to a great extent, the powers of compulsory improvement previously possessed by local authorities. I consider this change regrettable, but it is my hope that the loss of these powers will be compensated for by improvements resulting from the incentive which decontrol of tenancies represents.

2. Before the legislative change, referred to above, the Council declared a last Improvement Area. A survey of this area (Greys Road/Greys Hill/Church Street) revealed the following conditions:-

	No. of Houses.		Tenanted Houses.				Owner-Occupied.		
	Total	Owner Occupied.	Tenanted	Amenities lacking	Tenants.		?	Amenities Provided	Required.
Greys Road (odd Nos.69-179)	47	32	15	12	4	7	1	28	4
Greys Hill (even Nos.4-130)	61	44	17	14	6	1	7	32	12
Greys Hill (odd Nos.5-21)	9	5	4	2	-	-	2	4	1
Church Street (Nos.4 & 6)	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
TOTAL	119	81	38	30	10	8	12	64	17

### NOTES - Owner-occupied houses

- (1) Of the 64 properties which were found to have the amenities, 33 had been the subject of improvement grants.
- (2) The owners of those properties which required certain amenities were advised of the availability of improvement grants and, subsequently, two applications were received.



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Tenanted houses.

- (1) 80% of the tenanted houses were found to lack certain or all of the standard amenities.
- (2) Only 33% of the tenants living in unsatisfactory accommodation were positively in favour of improvements. On the other hand, only 26% were unreservedly against the improvements being carried out and, with only one exception, all of these were elderly persons.
- (3) Where appropriate, the owners of tenanted houses have been advised of the compulsory powers possessed by the Council and asked to improve their houses "voluntarily".

3. In the existing improvement areas, the following progress was noted-

Albert Road Improvement Area.

(a) Tenanted houses -

4 houses - Housing Act 1969 provisions resulted in deferment of submission of plans. At the end of the year, however, revised plans were almost ready for submission.

(b) Owner-occupied houses -

1 house - improvement works carried out.

Kings, York and Clarence Roads Improvement Area.

(a) Tenanted houses -

2 houses - improvement works completed; grants paid.

2 houses - revised estimates to be submitted; work expected to start early in the new year.

(b) Owner-occupied houses -

1 house - improvement works completed; grant paid.



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Grange, Grove, Park and Marmion Roads Improvement Area.

(a) Tenanted houses -

2 houses - improvement works completed; grants paid.

5 houses - plans approved; work expected to commence early in new year.

(b) Owner-occupied houses -

3 houses - improvement works completed; grants paid.

Reading Road/Harpsden Road Area Improvement Area.

(a) Tenanted houses -

2 houses - improvement works completed; grants paid (One of these houses, before improvement, had been purchased by the Council).

3 houses - plans and improvement grants approved; work not commenced.

(b) Owner-occupied house -

1 house - purchased by tenant who subsequently carried out improvements; grant paid.

4. Written representations were received from two tenants who wished the Council to take action with a view to having improvements carried out by the respective landlords. In one case an Improvement Notice was served; the other case was under consideration at the end of the year.

An Improvement Notice was served in respect of one property which had been the subject of representations last year. There appears to be no reason why this property should not now be improved, after long delays caused by difficulties relating to the ownership of the property.

RENT ACT 1968.

Very little action, by this department, was required, under this Act. No cases of harassment were encountered and it seems likely, with the advent of the Housing Act 1969 and the "fair rent" procedure, that the need to invoke the provisions of this Act will become increasingly rare.



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CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960.

CARAVAN SITES ACT 1968.

Number of new licences issued .....	NIL
Number of licences renewed .....	2
Total number of licences in force at 31st December 1969 .....	6
Total number of caravans permitted at 31st December 1969 .....	90

No problems were experienced in connection with the principal residential site (for 83 caravans) during the year.

Although a holiday site is to be found just outside the borough boundary, there is no site of this kind within the town. There is, undoubtedly, a growing demand for good touring sites and there is a particular shortage of accommodation for tourists who wish to be based within easy access of London.

One wonders, therefore, whether in due course, a municipal site for tourists may be provided in Henley.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955.

(1) Registration of Premises (Section 16).

	Sale of Ice-Cream	Manufacture of Ice-Cream	Manufacture of Sausages or Preserved Food.
Number of applications considered	1	--	--
Number of applications refused	--	--	--
Number of applications approved	1	--	--
Number now on register	41	--	24

(2) Food Inspection.

- (a) Routine Inspection - The general quality of food displayed for sale in shops was found to be good.
- (b) Complaints - 13 complaints, concerning foodstuffs, were received in the department during the year. They related to:-

Meat and meat products .....	4
Foreign bodies in food .....	6
Bread .....	1
Fish .....	1
Milk .....	1

The "foreign body" complaints included one relating to the ubiquitous cigarette-end, which on this occasion, was found between two slices of a loaf of sliced bread. A more unusual complaint, however, was that in which a loaf of bread had, protruding from it, a 5" length of scalloped-edged, mild steel cutting blade.



## HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL

Investigation of this complaint revealed that the blade (from a bread slicing machine) had been used to score the tops of the dough pieces of a certain type of loaf - thereby giving it its characteristic appearance. This blade, unfortunately, had somehow managed to adhere to the side of the dough piece, where it remained unnoticed - even while it was being hand-wrapped in the retail shop.

Needless to say, the bakery company were extremely disturbed by this complaint and they instituted, immediately, an investigation and a review of their methods in an attempt to ensure that there should be no repetition of this incident.

A retailer, found to have on display, for sale, packets of out-dated vacuum-packed food, was suitably warned. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was asked, in the House of Commons, if he would introduce legislation to compel manufacturers of vacuum-packed foods, such as bacon, to give the final date for consumption of the product on the packet. In reply it was stated that, whereas manufacturers may indicate the date by which food should be consumed, it would not be right to make this a compulsory requirement. It was pointed out that the general provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 protect the public from the purchases of stale food.

(3) Voluntary Surrender - The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered, certified as unfit for human consumption and duly disposed of:-

	Tons. cwts. lbs.		
Frozen Foods		18	18
Tinned Foods		2	54
Meat	2	8	64
	<hr/>		
Total.	3	9	24
	<hr/>		

With the exception of the tinned food, the majority of the above food became unfit as a result of breakdowns in refrigeration.

A tin of vegetable juice, the last of his stock, was surrendered by a retailer, on being advised that the contents of tins from the same consignment had been found to have a relatively high lead content. The lead was dissolved from solder on the cans-in-question, the lacquering and tooling of the cans having been of an unsatisfactory standard. This matter came to light when a letter of apology, from the distributors, was brought to this office by a customer who had complained about the condition of a tin which she had opened. She felt that the public health department should be informed and her action is to be commended.

(4) Adulteration of Food Routine sampling, under Section 2 of the Act, is the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority and I am grateful, once again, to the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector of the County Council for letting me have the following information:-

During the year ended 31st March 1969, 26 samples (18 formal, 8 informal) were taken and submitted for analysis. None was unsatisfactory.



(5) Control of Milk (Including cream) Supplies.(a) The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

- (i) At the end of the year there were, on the register -  
19 persons registered as distributors of milk and  
2 premises registered as dairies.
- (ii) Further checks were made on the quality of cream being sold in the borough and, in this connection, samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Reading, for bacteriological examination.

With one exception, all the supplies of cream sold in the borough have been subjected to a form of heat treatment. In the following table, results for the "raw" cream are shown separately, as are the results for one of the pasteurised creams which proved particularly troublesome:-

Cream.	Provisional Grade.			Total Number of Samples.
	Satis - factory	Fairly Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	
Raw	10	7	21	38
Heat treated:				
(a) Brand "X"	3	2	24	29
(b) Others	10	6	8	24
(c) Total	(13)	(8)	(32)	(53)
TOTAL:	23	15	53	91

It has to be emphasized that an "unsatisfactory" grading does not, in itself, mean that the cream concerned is dangerous to health. Obviously, however, if the principles of preventive medicine are to be applied, it is necessary to take action at the "at risk" stage.

The cream sold in the borough is produced elsewhere and the action which can be taken, by this Council, is limited. On receipt of "unsatisfactory" reports, however, notification is sent to the appropriate local authority i.e. the authority responsible for the district in which the dairy is located. In addition to this, of course, it is necessary, at the retail end, to ensure that storage temperature is satisfactory and that the cream does not remain for too long in the retail premises.

In addition to the samples of cream taken by this department, a number were taken by the Oxfordshire County Council in connection with the milk sampling duties of that authority.



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963.

The following information has been received from the County Public Health Officer, to whom I am grateful:-

- (i) 46 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for testing. All of these passed the phosphatase test but 5 failed the methylene blue test.
- (ii) 2 samples of sterilised milk and 1 sample of Ultra Heat Treated milk passed the appropriate tests.

(c) Other Control Measures.

The County Public Health Officer, reporting further on his work, states -

- (i) 14 samples of milk were submitted for analysis. 1 sample of pasteurised Channel Island milk was found to contain 23.7% extraneous water and, at the time of writing this report, a prosecution is pending.
- (ii) 8 samples of cream were analysed and found to be unsatisfactory.
- (iii) 3 samples of cream were examined for the presence of antibiotics, but none was found.

6. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough and no samples of liquid egg were tested. (Information required by the Department of Health and Social Security).

7. Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations 1959.

Ice-cream sold from retail premises in the Borough is solely of the pre-wrapped variety. Provided that it is stored at a suitable temperature, this product should not present any problems. No samples were taken, for bacteriological examination, during the year.

Attention was drawn to refrigerated storage facilities, on an ice-cream vehicle which was operating in the district. These were unsatisfactory and this would appear to be a point which requires more careful checking in the future.

8. Poultry Inspection.

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough (Information required by the Department of Health & Social Security).



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960.

(a) Inspections, Notices and Prosecutions.

Type of Food Premises.	Number.	Number of Inspections.
Food Shops (including dairies and bakehouses)	82	117
Licensed Premises (including clubs)	49	51
Restaurants and cafes	14	18
Miscellaneous (Canteens etc.)	18	7
TOTAL:	163	193

Total number of informal notices ..... 34  
 Total number of prosecutions ..... NIL

(b) Regulations 16 and 19.

The following table includes information which is required by the Dept. of Health and Social Security. The regulations relate to "wash-hand basins" and "facilities for washing food and equipment", respectively:-

Types of Food Premises.	Number	Number complying with Reg. 16.	Reg. 19 Applicable.	Number complying with Reg. 19.
Food shops	82	82	49	49
Licensed Premises	49	49	47	47
Restaurants & Cafes	14	14	14	14
Miscellaneous (Canteens etc.)	18	18	18	18



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

(c) Hygiene in Food Premises.

The record reveals that there were no prosecutions during the year but only a last-minute effort, on the part of one trader, prevented the record from reading rather differently. In this case, a warning was issued to the effect that conditions such as had been encountered, would result in prosecution, if encountered again.

The general position remains that the majority of premises require a minimum of supervision, whereas the remainder require frequent inspection. I regret, however, that the frequency of inspections, overall, is inadequate and every effort must be made to improve this.

During the year, a resolution, from the Conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors, urged the Secretary of State for the Social Services to introduce legislation requiring persons who propose to open food premises to obtain prior approval from the local authority. I have, for long, thought this to be very necessary and I was pleased to support the resolution which, in fact, was carried nem con. Subsequently, however, it has transpired that there is not inconsiderable opposition to such a scheme, and the chances of it being introduced seem rather remote.

FOOD HYGIENE (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) REGULATIONS 1966.

Enforcement of these regulations gave rise to no problems. One ice-cream vehicle, found to be unsatisfactory, was improved after appropriate advice had been given.



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 and 1936.

At the end of the year, 25 premises were licensed for the storage of petroleum spirit.

Twenty one inspections were made during the year and eight informal notices were issued. An attempt must be made to increase the number of inspections.

A contravention of petroleum licence conditions was revealed during an investigation of a fire which occurred in the borough. It transpired that petrol had been sold, from a local filling-station, to a householder who had brought with her a polythene container into which the petrol had been dispensed. The actual contravention was failure, by the retailer, to label the container, but more serious was the use of such a container for petrol. It is known that this can be dangerous and the Council resolved that licence conditions be amended with a view to prohibiting the use of all containers other than those of metal construction.

The above matter is one of several to be considered by Petroleum Officers throughout the County, during the coming year, and it seems likely that further changes in the licence conditions will be proposed.

FACTORIES ACT 1961.

1. Inspections made by the Public Health Inspector.

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority.	57	23	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority (excluding out-work premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	59	25	2	-



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2. Cases in which defects were found.

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.				NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH PROSECUTIONS WERE INSTITUTED.
	FOUND	REMEDIED	REFERRED TO H.M. Insp.	BY H.M. Insp.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Convenience:-					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	-	-	-	-

3. Part VIII of the Act.

From lists received, the only known outworkers are at the convent where needlework, in connection with church furnishing, is undertaken.



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

ACT 1963.

REGISTRATION.

- (a) The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was:-

Offices .....	66
Retail Shops .....	115
Warehouses .....	3
Catering establishments .....	<u>13</u>
	<u>197</u>

- (b) The net increase in registered premises is 5, there having been 16 additions to and 11 removals from the register.
- (c) Of the additions to the register, all but one were the result of inspections or enquiries, by the inspector, which revealed that registration was necessary. Failure to register does, of course, constitute an offence and it does seem remarkably that so many employers are unaware of this requirement. More than one has expressed concern about not having been advised (until too late) of this requirement and it would seem perhaps that the Department of Employment and Productivity should make representations to the various appropriate bodies.

NOTICES SERVED.

33 informal notices were served and, in these, reference was made to the following matters:-

Temperature .....	13
Lighting .....	4
Sanitary conveniences .....	1
Washing facilities .....	7
Drinking water .....	1
Floors, passages and stairs .....	6
Guarding exposed parts of machinery ....	1
First-aid materials .....	10
Abstract of the Act to be displayed ....	12

DEFECTS REMEDIED.

During re-inspections, improved heating arrangements were found in three shops, a hot water supply was observed to have been provided for hand-washing in two premises and, in another shop, it was found that a defect relating to stairs had been attended to.



## HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

One of the premises referred to above, involved an office where, at the original inspection, there had been found to be no hot water supply at the wash-basin. The employers pointed out that although there was no hot water at the wash-basin, there was such a supply at a sink which was situated in fairly close proximity to the toilet in which the wash-basin was located. On being told that this did not meet the requirements and although they were given a full and careful explanation concerning the legal position, the employers became rather recalcitrant and, subsequently, they contacted the Town Clerk. The matter was duly reported to the Council who resolved that the firm be advised of the need, in the opinion of the Council, to provide a supply of hot water at the wash-basin. A subsequent inspection revealed that this matter had received suitable attention.

### ACCIDENTS.

Only 4 accidents were reported during the year and it does seem that only a small proportion of the accidents which occur are being reported.

The Act provides that notification, where required, shall be made "forthwith". Failure to observe this requirement resulted in a warning being issued to one employer who sent notification after a delay of nearly two weeks. To make matters worse, the notification was sent by second-class mail!

### COMPLAINTS.

Only one complaint was received. This was anonymous and related to an inadequately heated work place. The complaint was found to be justified and appropriate advice was given to the employer.

### SHOPS ACT 1950.

#### SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT 1965.

A letter of complaint was received, during the year, concerning Sunday trading by a firm of camping-equipment retailers.

Investigation of the complaint revealed that much of the equipment being sold could be associated with boating as well as with camping. After considering the matter fully, the Council resolved that the proprietor should be informed that, although certain aspects of his business appeared to be permissible the sale of tents was not, in their opinion, a transaction for the purpose of which the premises could be open for the serving of customers on Sundays.



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 - SECTION 89.

New sanitary accommodation was provided at two public houses in the borough and, in each case, this represented a tremendous improvement on what had existed previously. The brewery company concerned, who are to be congratulated on these efforts, had plans approved for improvements at another of their houses.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.

(a) Section 3(1) and (3).

Two notifications were received concerning the installation of furnaces with a maximum heating capacity of 55,000 or more British thermal units per hour.

(b) Smoke Control Areas.

There are no smoke control areas in the borough, the need for these never having been given detailed consideration by the Council.

Many areas of new development could be the subject of smoke control orders at very little expense. Houses in such areas have been fitted with appliances which are capable of burning smokelessly and they would, as a result, be able to comply with smoke control orders, if applied, without the need for conversion - which is costly and would involve the payment of grants by the Council.

It is known, however, that where the local authority of a non-black area indicates an intention to embark on smoke control, the Ministry wishes to be satisfied that there is a firm intention to introduce this control systematically throughout the whole of the built-up area administered by that authority. Obviously, therefore, the issue becomes much more complex than might have been anticipated.

Of course, however desirable smoke control may be in principle, it may be that, in practice, the pollution problem in a particular area may be so insignificant as to make a control programme rather an extravagance. The first step, therefore, must be to establish the degree of pollution which exists. Even this, however, is time-consuming and, where staff is limited, should only be embarked upon when it is felt that other duties will not be seriously affected. As ever, it is a question of judging what should take priority.



(c) Section 16.

Only one complaint of smoke nuisance was received. This related to an incinerator in factory premises and investigation revealed that nuisance might be caused in certain circumstances. Appropriate advice was given.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

Thirteen complaints were received and in two cases it was necessary to report to the Council:-

- (1) A scaffolding to which were tied sheets of corrugated iron was found to have been erected between two properties. These sheets, twisting and rattling in the wind, produced noise which was a nuisance to the occupiers of nearby premises. The Council were satisfied of the existence of a statutory nuisance and served notice on the person responsible requiring that the sheets be made so secure as to prevent their causing nuisance. This notice was complied with and, in due course, the sheets together with the scaffolding were removed.
- (2) Complaints were received concerning noise emanating from a public house in a residential area. The noise was caused by groups who provided musical entertainment inside the public house and also by traffic arriving and departing. In addition, noise was produced by customers on the terrace outside the public house.

A number of inspections resulted in a report being submitted to the Council of the existence of a statutory nuisance, by which time, however, it was learned that the licensee had given an undertaking, to the Clerk of the Justices, to cancel future bookings of "groups". After considering this matter, the Council resolved that a letter be sent to the licensee expressing their concern at the nuisance which they were satisfied had occurred, advising that checks would be made to determine whether any improvement had resulted, after which consideration would be given to the need for action under the Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act 1969. In fact, the licensee fulfilled his undertaking and no further nuisance was reported.

NOTE - This matter brought home the need for care, in relation to the establishment of such premises in residential areas, at both the planning stage and when the issue of "Music and Dancing" licences is under consideration.

Of the other complaints, six were of a temporary nature, resolving themselves before any abatement action could have been taken and another three, on investigation, were found to require no action.



## HENLFY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Visits were made to six households in connection with cases or suspected cases of dysentery. Appropriate control measures were taken and, in one case, where a close contact of a dysentery case was found to be a food handler, the person concerned was excluded from work until it was considered safe for her to return.

A room which had been occupied by a person suffering from tuberculosis was fumigated.

A suggestion that there might be a link between a disease which was affecting poultry and persons handling the birds-in-question was investigated. No such connection was found, however.

### PEST CONTROL.

Arrangements continued, as in recent years, for the provision of a pest control service dealing with rats, mice and wasps. Complaints, relating to these pests, were dealt with, where they involved residential property, by Messrs. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd.

#### RODENT CONTROL.

- (a) 61 complaints were received and all but seven of these were referred to Messrs. Rentokil for attention. In the other cases, those not covered by our contract, appropriate advice was given to the complainants.
- (b) The sewers in the Borough were tested and the results indicated that the sewers are free from infestation.

#### WASPS.

This was a good (bad?) year for wasps. Thirty-four complaints were received and these were dealt with efficiently by Messrs. Rentokil.

#### PIGEON CONTROL.

Concern continued to be felt about the nuisance caused by pigeons in various parts of the town and, in May, the Council resolved that Messrs. Rentokil Ltd. be engaged to carry out a trapping operation in the Station Road area.

This trapping exercise was duly put into operation and involved the use of cage traps, at sites in Station Road and near St. Mary's Church, over a period of 8 weeks. This operation proved so successful (98 pigeons being caught) that, at the end of the year, the Council had agreed to employ this method in respect of trouble-spots in Market Place and Bell Street. This operation was due to commence early in the new year.



## HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

### OTHER PESTS.

Included in this list were complaints relating to ants, silver fish, mosquitoes, fleas, cluster flies, fur beetles, squirrels and moles. In addition, there was one complaint of "woolly bear" trouble. "Woolly bear" is the description given to the larva of the carpet beetle. This insect received much publicity on television after it had caused considerable trouble in various parts of the country. One normally expects, in these circumstances, to be inundated with reports of "sightings" but, in this case, there was only one and this proved to be a false alarm.

### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.

These establishments continued to be well run and no problems were encountered during the year.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough. (This information is required by the Department of Health and Social Security).

### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Only one shop is now licensed under the above Act, this being the pet shop which has been operating for some years. During the year under review, no problems were experienced in connection with these premises.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958.

There are no slaughter houses in the borough and only one licence to slaughter pigs and calves, using an approved humane killer, was issued during the year.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Following consideration of complaints made by members of the public, the Public Health Committee recommended to the General purposes Committee that the practice of charging a fee for washing and toilet facilities, in public conveniences, be discontinued. At a subsequent meeting, the General Purposes Committee agreed to consider this matter at the "1970 estimates" meeting.



## HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

NOISE - LITTER - SMOKING - FOOD HYGIENE These are some of the subjects of posters which have been displayed. Nobody will deny, surely, that the community would be a better place in which to live, if the advice given on such posters was followed; there is no doubt, however, that many members of the community are immune to posters, and one hopes that other forms of educational media will prove more successful.

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES.

Matters dealt with under this heading were as varied as ever and included everything from domestic animals to wild cats, from neglected gardens to accumulations of rubbish in the river and from ChristmasTrees to allegedly unhygienic thermos flasks.

Complaints continued to be received concerning the fouling of footpaths by dogs. It is hoped that this nuisance might be reduced in the coming year, when the Borough of Henley-on-Thames (Controls of Dogs on Roads) (No.1) Order 1970 will become operative.

### THE FUTURE.

The long-awaited Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England was published during the year and the recommendations contained therein are nothing if not revolutionary. The Report has received much praise and the recommendations have been welcomed by many; equally, however, the Report has met with opposition from those who question whether the recommendations, if adopted, would be able to sustain a viable system of local democracy and whether the new system would result in improved efficiency.

What is of particular interest to readers of this annual report is whether the proposed new system of local government would provide a more effective environmental health service. Authorities seen destined to be very much larger than at present, but there appears to be a growing awareness that great size and efficiency are not necessarily synonymous.



HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED.

	NOTICES.					
	SERVED.		COMPLIED WITH		PARTLY COMPLIED WITH.	
	Statu- tory	Infor- mal	Statu- tory	In or- mal	Statu- tory	Infor- mal
Housing	1	13	1	8	--	2
Housing (Improvement Areas)	5	--	--	--	--	--
Rent Act	--	1	--	1	--	--
Food Hygiene Regulations	--	34	--	17	--	--
Milk & Dairies Regulations	--	3	--	3	--	--
Factories Act	--	2	--	--	--	--
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	--	33	--	--	--	--
Petroleum Acts	--	8	--	3	--	--
Shops Acts	--	32	--	8	--	--
Public Health Act '36 - S89	--	6	--	2	--	--
Noise	1	7	1	6	--	1
Caravans	--	1	--	1	--	--
Rodents	--	6	--	5	--	--
Other Pests	--	1	--	1	--	--
Miscellaneous nuisances	1	23	1	15	--	2
TOTAL.	8	170	2	70	--	5

NOTE - It seems reasonable to predict that, by the time this report is complete, follow-up inspections will have revealed compliance with most of the items referred to in the above notices.



# HENLEY-ON-THAMES BOROUGH COUNCIL.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

<u>Type of Inspection</u>	<u>Number of Inspections.</u>
Housing (Defects)	41
Housing (Improvement Areas)	90
Housing (Rent Act)	4
Food Premises	201
Food Inspections	121
Food & Drugs Act (Registration)	8
F.H. Act 1936 - 3,35	46
Shops Acts	53
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act 1955	127
Factories Act 1961	25
Petroleum (Regulation) Acts 1928 and 1936	21
Pet Animals Act 1951	1
Rodent Control	37
Pest Control	28
Accumulations	8
Smells	13
Atmospheric Pollution	9
Noise	64
Caravans, sites of	7
Infectious Diseases	52
Hairdressers	3
Drainage	4
Health Education	2
Miscellaneous Nuisances	56
Miscellaneous	15

## SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS.

<u>Nature of Complaint.</u>	<u>Number of Complaints.</u>
Housing defects	11
Rent Act	4
Food	13
Food Hygiene	3
Water Supply	1
Noise	13
Atmospheric Pollution	2
Caravans	2
Drainage	3
Rodents	61
Wasps	34
Other Pests	16
Accumulations	3
Smell	5
Offices etc. Act	1
Shops Act	1
Miscellaneous Nuisances	22



BICESTER URBAN DISTRICT

Public Health Inspector

R. TAYLOR. M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. (Appointed 21st April 1969).

Council Offices, The Garth, Bicester.

Tel: Bicester 2915/6

Bicester Urban District

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 9,830

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	101	97	4	107	99	8
Stillbirths	—	—	—	1	1	—
Deaths of infants						
Under 1 year of age	2	2	—	1	1	—
Under 4 weeks of age	2	2	—	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	2	2	—	—	—	—
Deaths (All Ages)	35	—	—	30	—	—

Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	21.2
Live Births	Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.08
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births	5
Deaths of Infants		
Under 1 yr. of age	Rate per 1,000 live births	14
Perinatal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 total births	14
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude rate per 1,000 population	6.6
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	.91



## Bicester U.D.

### HOUSING.

I am indebted to Mr. Doe, the Engineer and Surveyor, for the information contained in Items 1 and 2 below.

#### 1. New Housing (Council).

During 1969, the Glory Farm development was completed (including the maintenance by the builders). It was regrettable that several of these houses which were scheduled for occupation by employees of the Ministry of Defence, stood empty for long periods as this has presented problems on occupation.

Development of five bungalows in Leach Road was completed, whilst at the turn of the year, 17 bungalows were almost ready for occupation in Old Palace Yard.

#### 2. New Housing (Private)

By the end of the year, 134 houses had been completed by private developers and 380 were at various stages of construction. Numbered amongst these were two estates of houses built for occupation by United States Air Force personnel based at Upper Heyford.

It is always pleasing to see development in the private sector as this is often indicative of confidence in the future of a town and does, of course, bring income in the form of rates to the local authority.

#### 3. Council House Improvements

The policy of the Council in improving the older houses in its control bore fruit in 1969 when the improvements commenced during 1968 in George Street, Hudson Street, Bucknell Road and West Street were completed.

Continuing this policy, the Council requested a survey of a further 58 houses for improvement action. The improvements involve the replacement of obsolete baths and sinks, the provision of wash hand basins and hot water supplies and the rearrangement of toilet facilities to make them comply with modern Building Regulation standards. The area for/

## Bicester U.D.

/improvement - it is hoped to carry out this work during 1970 - comprises:-

East Street	23 Houses.
Hudson Street	4 Houses.
George Street	14 Houses.
The Crescent	12 Bungalows.

### 4. Improvement Grants

During the first half of the year, only two applications for grants were received and both of these were approved. The publicity given by the Government to the increased grants available under the Housing Act 1969, which became law in August, has resulted in eight further applications - five for Standard Grant and three for Improvement (Discretionary) Grant, all of which were approved. The total amount of grant approved by the Council during 1969 was £1,554. 0s. 0d. a proportion of which is of course paid by the Government.

Although the Council's contribution to these grants is chargeable to the General Rate Fund, the long term benefit to the town should be borne in mind. The alternative to the improvement of older housing stock in the district is the ultimate clearance of this property which in these days of high interest rates and the high cost of Council Houses building is not an attractive proposition. Furthermore the extension of the 'life' of this older type of house gives the Council a 'breathing space' and also provides fairly inexpensive housing often in areas conveniently situated so far as the Town Centre is concerned.

It is very pleasing to note that of the applications received some involve our older residents. In many parts of the country this is most unusual as the older generation are often resistant to change and are either not willing to face the upheaval of improvement or the financial cost involved. It is hoped that this trend continues as it is vital that these 'twilight' houses are brought up to a reasonable standard if the expense of future clearance action is to be avoided. The Survey of Bicester Housing will give ample opportunity to press this point home and 'educate' residents into making applications where necessary.

### 5. Improvement Areas

The 1969 Housing Act gives the Council power to declare General Improvement Areas where the necessity for these is indicated. This procedure not only includes the improvement of the houses in such areas but also of the environment.



## Bicester U.D.

These environmental improvements can take the form of tree and shrub planting; the closing of certain streets to vehicular traffic and the improvement of the street lighting and sewerage systems. Grants are available to the local authority for this purpose.

Although in the ultimate, compulsory powers are given to the local authority to purchase houses the owners of which will not improve them, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government stress that these are not to be used unless absolutely essential and the whole scheme is one of 'public relations'. One must however always be ready to take strong action if the future of a block of otherwise good property is jeopardised by the un-cooperative attitude of one or two property owners, be they landlords or owner-occupiers.

### 6. Clearance of Unfit Houses

Although the current emphasis in the Housing field is on improvement, there are, in every town, a certain number of substandard properties which cannot economically be improved and which fall so far short of modern housing standards that they must be closed or demolished and their occupants rehoused by the Council. The Government, whilst publicising improvement provisions in the new Act, have made it clear that they expect local authorities to proceed with the clearance of unfit property concurrently with their improvement programme.

During 1969, the Council, having accepted the report on the properties, declared their first Clearance Area involving the six Vine Cottages in the Causeway. The Order will be made during 1970 when the proposed housing development of Market End House Site is completed, thus providing suitable accommodation for those occupants displaced as a result of the Order.

In addition to this area, the following houses were dealt with as being individually unfit and not capable at reasonable expense of being made fit:-

8, Chapel Street	-	Demolition Order.
26, Chapel Street	-	Closing Order.
28, Chapel Street	-	Closing Order.
30 Chapel Street	-	Closing Order.
Tubbs Lane Crossing	-	Demolition Order.

## Bicester U.D.

Of the above properties, only 26 Chapel Street was occupied and the Council agreed to rehouse the occupants as soon as possible.

### 7. Houses in Multiple Occupation

Bicester does not have a housing 'problem' in the accepted sense of the term. Although there is a waiting list for Council houses and bungalows, this is not large when one considers it as a percentage of the population. However, during their period on the waiting list, several families, particularly in the younger age groups, have great difficulty in finding accommodation in Bicester and a proportion of these take occupancy of flats or rooms in some of the town's larger houses. Given reasonable standards of repair, cleanliness and amenity these lettings can fulfill a temporary need but they are, unfortunately, not always well maintained by the owners.

The Housing Survey will doubtless reveal other - multi-occupied houses and prompt action will be taken if the need arises.

### 8. Housing Repair under Public Health Acts

- a) Number of houses regarding which complaints were received  
re insanitary conditions .....11
- b) Number of visits and revisits made re these complaints .....47
- c) Number of informal notices served to remedy the  
insanitary conditions .....11
- d) Number of informal notices complied with.....5
- e) Number of formal notices served re insanitary  
conditions .....4
- f) Number of formal notices complied with.....4

It was not necessary to resort to legal proceedings to enforce compliance with notices and Members will also note that less than half of the complaints resulted in service of Statutory Notice for compliance

Formal notice is only served when owners fail to respond to persuasion and will not co-operate with the local authority in the person of the Public Health Inspector. Whilst this course of action is not welcomed the local authority have a Statutory duty to the occupants of the houses which are in need of repair and must reluctantly realise that use of the legal procedure is sometimes necessary.



## Bicester U.D.

### Summary of items included in the notices served.

Defective:	Roofs.....3
	Walls.....11
	Floors.....3
	Ceilings.....10
	Windows.....1
	Fireplaces.....1
	Sinks renewed.....1
	Eavesgutter.....1
	Pavings.....1
	W.C. repairs.....1
	Drainage.....6
	Dirty Conditions...3
	Other matters.....5

### 9. Rent Acts.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during 1969.

### 10. Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in Bicester.

### 11. Caravans

At the end of the year, Bicester had only one licenced Caravan Site and this was for only one caravan. Observations is kept throughout the district to ensure that no other sites are used without permission and one such site found is to be discontinued early in 1970.

A group of itinerant caravan dwellers settled on private land in the town for several days claiming that they were carrying out civil engineering works for the land owner and were therefore exempt from the provisions of the Caravan Sites (Control and Development) Act 1960. The owner had difficulty in removing them when work had been completed and he will not wish to repeat the experience. In this instance the site was left tidy and clean but this is not always the case with these itinerants.

The use of the Sports Field in Oxford Road for a fairground resulted in two complaints, one of which was justified and was due to the improper disposal of drainage by caravan occupants. Steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence.

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Bicester U.D.

FOOD HYGIENE

Category of Food Trades

Type of Food Premises	Number	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Number where Regulation 19 Applies	Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses	3	3	3	3
Butchers	9	9	9	9
Cafes, Restaurants, etc	7	7	7	7
Staff Canteens	1	1	1	1
Grocers, general	27	27	27	27
Fried Fish Shops	2	2	2	2
Greengrocers	11	11	11	11
Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
Licenced prem Clubs	29	29	29	29
Confectioners.	5	5	5	5
TOTALS	96	96	96	96

Notes: This information is required by the Minister.

Regulation 16 refers to provision of personal washing facilities.

Regulations 19 refers to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment.

Inspections

<u>Type of Food Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Bakehouses	3
Butchers	6
Cafes, Restaurants	14
School Kitchens	5
Staff Canteens	1
Grocery and General	26



Bicester U.D.

<u>Type of Food Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	6
Fishmongers	2
Market Stalls	5
Licenced premises, Clubs	18
Confectioners	4
	<hr/>
Total .....	92
	<hr/>

The above table shows routine inspections only. The total number of visits, revisits and interviews concerning the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1969 was ..... 222.

1. Food Hygiene - Premises

It was almost inevitable that the absence of a Public Health Inspector in the town for nearly six months gave rise to some slack approaches in some food premises to the subject of food hygiene. Certainly conditions were not very satisfactory and during the year it was necessary to serve 82 informal notices of contraventions of the Regulations.

With very few exceptions, the persons concerned accepted their responsibilities and took urgent steps to put matters right. It is unfortunate that some food traders either did not immediately seek out a contractor to do the necessary work or chose one who was very busy and in one or two cases it was some time before the work was completed. One must not forget that any offence against these Regulations is IMMEDIATE and so far as the law is concerned, ignorance of it is no excuse for failing to meet its requirements. To allow excessive time for remedial work is unfair to those who have met their obligations speedily.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Analysis of Contraventions found.

<u>Contravention</u>	<u>Number found</u>
Defects of repair in food rooms	98
Lack of Cleanliness in food rooms	266
Inadequate lighting of food rooms	1
Insufficient ventilation of food rooms	11
Unsuitable or defective equipment washing facilities	20
Unsuitable or or defective sanitary accommodation	57
Unsuitable or defective hand washing facilities	33
Absence of suitable first aid materials.	12
Smoking by food handlers.	6
Miscellaneous	81
Total.....	<u>585</u>

Total number of Informal Notices served.....82.

2. Food Hygiene Education

During the year Food Hygiene Notes have been issued bi-monthly to different classes of food trader on various aspects of Food Hygiene. This issue of 'bulletins' will be continued during 1970.

An approach to the Head Teacher of the Bicester School has had a pleasing reception.

3. Market Stalls

The stalls on the Bicester Market Square which sell food have been regularly visited and conditions have been quite good bearing in mind the practical problems of maintaining high standards of hygiene in open-air trading.

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Bicester U.D.

1. Complaints

The following brief summary of complaints received and action taken will indicate the work done in this direction during the year:-

- A) A packet of sausages purchased in a supermarket were found to be mouldy. On investigation, the statements from the purchaser, the retailer and the manufacturer contained so many discrepancies that warning letters were sent to the retailer and to the manufacturer.
- B) A tin of 'Pinapple Titbits' contained a bandage. Although this was considered a serious matter, the complainant was unwilling to give evidence and a letter was sent to the Importers of this tin which had been packed abroad.
- C) A complaint of mouldy bread was speedily investigated by the Bakery concerned who found that the bread had been 'packed hot' in a polythene wrapper. A warning letter was sent.
- D) A young boy shopping for his mother purchased a loaf which was subsequently found to contain a fly. The necessary 'chain of evidence' would have been difficult to prove without involving the boy in court proceedings and a warning letter was therefore sent to the firm concerned.
- E) A can of 'Beef Curry with Rice' was sent from Leamington Spa Health Department to whose Chief Public Health Inspector the complaint had been made following purchase in Bicester. The rice was discoloured and investigation revealed that this was due to imperfect lacquering of the can - a fault which the manufacturers had since cured.
- F) Two packets of flour containing mites were purchased from a supermarket. A check of packets of the same consignment and the shop shelves revealed no infestation and as there was therefore doubt as to the origin of these insects no action was taken.
- G) The consumer of a packet of potato puffs found a hard object in the packet. This was found to be dehydrated potato which had not been properly processed. No action taken.
- H) A milk bottle containing a piece of concrete was found in a consignment of school milk. The dairy indicated their methods of inspection and the Council decided to send a warning letter in this instance.
- I) A piece of fried fish purchased in the town was 'off', As the fish had only been delivered that morning, the occupiers of the shop could not be blamed and they agreed to suitably compensate the complainant.



## Bicester U.D.

- J) A packet of vacuum-packed bacon was found to be putrefying when opened by the purchaser. Enquiries revealed that the coding date on the packet had been altered deliberately by the shop assistant. The Council decided to institute proceedings and the food trader concerned was fined £10 with 3 guineas costs.

When investigating complaints regarding food, one has to take into account the question of negligence or carelessness and where this is found, generally speaking, the case is treated more seriously. The small number of complaints received in comparison with the amount of food sold in Bicester is very small and indicates:-

- a) Apathy on the part of members of the public.
- b) Ignorance of the place or person to whom the complaint should be made.
- or c) complainants contacting the retailer or manufacturer themselves.

If a purchaser takes the latter course, they are often compensated with goods far in excess of the value of the offending article and once this is known, the temptation to do this is very great. However, this does not help the public at large or the Public Health Inspector who is trying to maintain high standards of food control. Investigation of the complaints that are received often reveals a serious breakdown in hygiene or merchandising techniques which in some cases require action on the part of the Council. 'Buying off' the complainant can be the easy way out for some offenders and the offence can recur several times before they are 'brought to book'. The list of offending foods indicates that every case is carefully examined and prosecution of an offender against the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is only contemplated when there is evidence of neglect or where previous warnings are ignored.

## 2. Meat Inspection

There were two well-managed slaughterhouses in Bicester. Subsequently one of these closed and cattle are no longer killed in the town. The relationships between the slaughterhouses occupiers and the P.H.I. has always been cordial and a very high standard exists in Bicester. The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who periodically visits these premises has expressed his satisfaction at the hygiene observed in these places where such a dirty operation is carried out as well.

Mr. Waine, the occupier of the other slaughterhouses which has now ceased to operate, has retired and this business has been taken over by a London 'multiple' firm who are not slaughtering in Bicester.



Bicester U.D.

The inspection of the public's meat supplies is a very important duty and all animals slaughtered must be inspected post mortem to ascertain their fitness or otherwise for human consumption. During 1969 this involved 180 visits to the slaughter houses and details of the animals slaughtered and the diseased meat condemned are appended in the tables below.

Details of animals inspected

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep
Number slaughtered.	103	2	993	1226
Number Inspected.	103	2	993	1226

Note: Includes animals inspected by officers of the Ploughley R.D.C.

Details of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption for all causes except Tuberculosis and Cysticerous Bovis :-

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep
Whole caracase condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part or organ condemned	20	Nil	100	50

Tuberculosis only

No evidence of tuberculosis found during the year.

Cysticulous Bovis only

No evidence of Cysticerus Bovis found during the year.

Bicester U.D.

List of offal and parts of carcasses condemned with judgements.

Number	Offal or part	Disease or condition	Amount condemned (lbs)
18	Bovine livers	Distomatosis & Abscesses	251
2 prs.	Bovine Lungs	Pleurisy	8
9	Pig Heads	Corynebacterium Equi	108
17	Pig plucks	Pleurisy, pneumonia pericarditis	83
62	Pig Livers	Ascaris; Cirrhosis	160
12 prs	Pig lungs	Pleurisy, Congestion	24
4	Pig hearts	Pericarditis	3
7	Pig Kidneys	Retentive Cysts: Nephritis	3
52	Sheep livers	Distomatosis; Str gyles	89
Total weight			<u>729 lbs.</u>

3. Poultry Inspection .

There are no poultry processing establishments in Bicester.

4. Food Inspection

Mainly at the request of food traders, 28 visits were made during the year for the purpose of issuing certificates of voluntary surrender for unsound or unsaleable food. The food is suitably disposed of on the Council's Refuse Tip.

An interesting side issue on this work came to light when one of the Town's residents asked for a certificate in respect of a piece of Beef which he had purchased by Mail Order shortly before Christmas. The joint did not in fact arrive until December 29th and was in a state of putrefaction. The inevitable delays in the parcel post service during the Christmas rush period make the purchase of perishable foods by mail order at this time very risky.

Details of the foods surrendered during the year are given on the next page.



Bicester U.D.

Tinned Goods

	<u>Weight(lbs)</u>		<u>Weight (lbs)</u>
Pork Luncheon Meat	9	Stewed Steak	6
Corned Beef	28	Chopped Pork	3
Cooked Ham	21	Turkey Roll	3
Snack Meals	10	Soup	2
Tuna Steaks	4	Salmon	2
Pilchards	9	Peas	34
Beans	4	Baked Beans	12
Potatoes	3	Carrots	1
Beetroot	8	Tomatoes	25
Peach Pulp	15	Apricot Pie Filling	10
Apricots	4	Grapefruit	18
Peaches	45	Fruit Cocktail	20
Fruit Salad	5	Strawberries	17
Pears	10	Rhubarb	1
Cherries	6	Pinapple	9
Plums	4	Rice Pudding	10
Prunes	1	Milk & Cream	9
Sago Pudding	1	Oranges	3

Other Foods

Chocolate Meringue Mix.	12 lbs.
Ice Cream and Lollies	204 lbs. (due to freezer failure)
Beef	163 lbs.
Various Frozen Foods	971 lbs. (due to freezer failure)

Total Weight of Food Condemned  
(excluding Meat Inspection). 15 cwts. 1 qur. 14 lbs

5. Registration of Premises under Food and Drugs Act 1955

Eight applications were received during 1969 for the registration of premises under this Act. Seven of these were for the sale and storage of ice cream and the other for the manufacture of sausage. By the end of the year, four applicants had not been issued with their certificates of registration as their premises did not comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 as they are required to do prior to registration. Certificates will be issued when the required work is completed.

This legislation, apart from the obvious sanction of prosecution, is the only firm control which the local authority can exercise over food premises and even then, as you can see, only those premises dealing in Ice Cream or certain prepared meats are involved. A food trader without any previous experience or training can set up any other type of food premises without hinderance and it is felt in many quarters that all food premises should be required to register with the local authority and that before opening a food business prior approval should be given by the Council. The government are very reluctant to make such legislation. With the law as it stands at the present time, a food trader in, let us say, a grocery business can continue to flout the Food Hygiene Regulations and provided that he is prepared to pay his fines on any prosecutions brought against him, he can continue in business to the danger of the public. The ultimate sanction of cancellation of his registration to operate a food business would be quicker and more effective and the public interest would be protected - which is my concern.

6. Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no pasteurising plants in Bicester and no samples of liquid egg have been taken during 1969.

7. Water Supply

The Oxfordshire and District Water Board are responsible for maintenance of a pure, wholesome water supply in Bicester. The Engineer's Annual Report will no doubt appear in the Medical Officer of Health's own report for the combined Districts.

Pressure of other work prevented me from sampling supplies in the Town but the Water Board do regularly submit Bicester water samples to analysis.

During the early summer months, new tenants of the Glory Farm Estate complained about the taste and smell of the apparently heavily chlorinated supply in this area. The M.O.H. investigated this matter and ascertained that the Glory Farm supply is derived from Upper Heyford and that, as the same supply is used by U.S.A.F. personnel at the base, a heavy chlorine content is insisted upon by our American friends - in fact the figure of 'nine times the normal chlorine content' was quoted. Complaints have now ceased and this is due to a reduction in the chlorine content.



Bicester U.D.

The only other complaint received regarding water supply was from the occupier of a shop in the town and concerned the discovery of a tiny shrimp-like creature in a filter. Extensive investigation followed by flushing of the main was immediately carried out by the Water Board although the creature was pronounced harmless.

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SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN 'REFRESHMENT HOUSES'

Under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as amended by Section 80 of the 1961 Act, a local authority may serve notice on occupiers of premises in which food or drink are consumed on the premises by members of the public, requiring the provision of adequate toilet facilities.

In June, it was decided to implement this legislation in Bicester. In reaching this decision, Members commenced that Bicester is a town which has quote a considerable 'passing trade' and that premises of this nature are often judged on the standard of the amenities provided therein.

The appropriate notices have been served.

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OFFICES, SHOP AND FACTORIES - WORKING CONDITIONS

1. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This Act and the <sup>11</sup> regulations made thereunder provokes a lot of controversy. Factory legislation has of course been on the Statute Book for many years and when this comparatively new Act was introduced, this was done with the intention of providing safe and satisfactory working conditions for all the office and shop workers who previously had no proper protection of their working environment.

There are, however, a small minority of employers who consider it to be an unwarranted interference with their right to 'do as they please'.

Which ever view one may hold - it is sensible to appreciate that all the provisions of this Act, however 'petty' or annoying they may be, are there for a specific purpose - namely the safety, health and welfare of the employee. Prior to the introduction of the Act, working conditions in some of the Country's larger conurbations were appalling and action was undoubtedly required to make the bad employer meet his obligations.

Of the 90 registered premises at the year end, all but 8 have received an initial inspection during the year, together with many others who did not register their premises. In all 234 visits, revisits and interviews were involved in administering this Act - a fairly large proportion of work for the year. The main contraventions found are listed below, together with details of employees and numbers of premises required by the Government.

(see Tables overleaf)



Bicester U.D.

Class of Premises	No. Registered during year.	No. on Register at year-end	No. receiving general inspection during year.
Offices.	13	34	29
Retail Shops	23	58	63
Wholesale Warehouses	1	3	3
Catering Establishments open to the public and factory canteens	5	7	8
Fuel Storage Depots	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTALS	42	102	103

Total visits of all kinds under the Act.....221

Number of Persons employed (by premises)

Class of premises	Number employed
Offices	267
Retails Shops	344
Wholseale Dept. Warehouses	60
Catering Establishments open to the public and factory canteens	49
Fuel Storage Depots	NIL
TOTAL NO. OF MALES	280
TOTAL NO. OF FEMALES	440
TOTAL NO. OF EMPLOYEES.....	720

Analysis of Contraventions found

Contravention	Section of the Act	No. found
Lack of cleanliness	4	32
Overcrowding	5	1
Temperature (3 Thermometer)	6	45
Inadequate ventilation	7	12
Inefficient or unsatisfactory lighting	8	3
Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation	9	67
Unsatisfactory washing facilities.	10	17
Unsatisfactory drinking water supply.	11	29
Defects of floors, passages and stairs.	16	44
Dangerous machinery and equipment	17	35
Inadequate first aid materials	24	31
Failure to display Abstract	50	49
Failure to register premises	49	49
		<u>444</u>

Accidents

Seven accidents were notified during the year. The Act requires that all accidents involving either death or absence from work for three days or more must be reported on the correct form to the local authority with whom the premises are registered. Notification is very important in order that an investigation into the cause of the accident can be made, thus preventing injury to other persons.

The accidents which were notified were as follows:-

- A packer in a warehouse fell whilst handling goods and sustained a fractured ankle. No evidence of negligence on the employer's part was found.
- A shop assistant, slicing meat on an electrically operated food slicing machine put her hand round the guard to adjust the meat and put her finger on the blade. The guard was in position and the blame was entirely the employee's.



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- (c) A man handling pipes in a stores yard, stepped on to a piece of wood which had nails protruding from it, the nails pierced his shoe and injured his foot. The occupiers were asked to ensure that potentially dangerous material was not left lying about the yard.
- (d) A shop assistant carrying a large box cut his thumb on the steel retaining band around the box. No negligence.
- (e) A driver off-loading goods, sprained his wrist when his hand slipped off the goods. No negligence.
- (f) A storemen unloading heavy goods, turned suddenly whilst handling the goods and sustained a back strain. No negligence.
- (g) A stores assistant driving a fork lift truck jumped off the truck whilst it was still in motion. The 'run-on' of the truck took it over his foot and fractured a toe. No negligence on the part of the employer.

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2. Factories Acts 1937/1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No.on register	No.of Inspns.	No.of written notices	No.of occprs prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3 and 4 and 5 are enforced by the local authority	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not incl. in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	31	25	6	Nil
(iii) Other premises where Section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	32	25	6	NIL

## Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which proceedings were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M.I.F.	Referred from H.M.I.F.	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Tempre.	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate floor drainage.	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences					
a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
b) Defective	15	9	—	—	—
c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act not incl. Outworkers)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	16	10	—	—	—

## Outworkers

There are no known 'outworkers' in the town.

## List of trades on Factory Register

Welding	1	Bakehouses	3
Furniture Manufacture	2	General Engineering	2
T.V. Repairs	1	Cycle Repairs	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	7	Tyre Servicing	1
Joinery	6	Shoe Repairs	2
Brake Lining Manufacture.	1	Laundry	1
Electrical Repairs	1	Printing	1
Slaughtering	1	Stonemasonry	1
Total On Register....32			



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

One does not normally associate this part of the country with an atmospheric pollution problem and indeed, when one compares South Oxfordshire with the industrial conurbations of the North, Midlands and South, there appears to be no justification for even talking about the control of smoke. However, smoke control areas do exist in rural and semi-rural areas such as Bicester.

If one looks at the town on a misty, muggy day, one can see the pall of smoke hanging over the area and any Member who has experienced these ailments will know that to venture out of doors on such a day is a very unwise thing to do; There is a national tendency to associate smoke only with large industrial concerns and this is quite wrong. In fact figures have proved that the most dangerous pollution of the atmosphere is that emanating from domestic chimneys. Coal burned in domestic grates is a tarry and dirty fuel and the smoke which it gives off when burned contains some of these tarry substances which clog the lungs and cause irritation. In addition the sulphur dioxide in the fuel is held in the lungs by this tarry content and this attacks the lung tissue doing considerable and irreparable damage resulting in a considerable number of deaths each year from Bronchitis and associated chest diseases.

The nature and scope of the pollution in Bicester is not known and will not be known until investigation is carried out with the aid of scientific apparatus. I should like to obtain smoke and sulphur dioxide measurements for the town for a trial period of twelve months and the results obtained would then enable me to assess the extent to which the harmful products of combustion affect the town.

Five complaints were received during the year regarding the thoughtless and indiscriminate burning of bonfires in residential areas. A little more thought for the neighbour who is sitting in his garden or whose wife has just put out a line of clean washing, would help prevent a great number of 'neighbour squabbles'.

It is an offence under the Clean Air Acts to cause a nuisance from a bonfire and whilst an official word in the offenders ear usually stops the trouble, this would not be necessary if a little common sense prevailed on the part of people wishing to burn their rubbish.

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NOISE ABATEMENT

Noise complaints were down in number during 1969 as compared with the previous year although 19 visits were made in response by residents complaining about noise.

In view of the history of complaints in respect of the Gas Plant in Launton Road, the Council authorised the purchase of a Sound Level Meter and although this has not been used very often to date, it has served a useful purpose in demonstrating to complainants that at the time of their complaint, it was not always actionable as a nuisance. The Meter will be used on any occasion when a member of the public requests a visit in connection with noise.

It is interesting to note that complaints regarding the Gas Plant have numbered only 6 this year, indicating either that the sound-proofing measures undertaken by the Gas Board have been effective or that the nearby householders have become accustomed to the noise. The sound level has certainly not been excessive.

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CONTROL OF NUISANCE - GENERAL

Smoke and noise nuisance and those in respect of housing conditions have been dealt with elsewhere in the report. In addition to these, there have been complaints regarding the obstruction of watercourses accumulations and nuisance from pigeons.

It would appear that in certain parts of the town, watercourses have been allowed by the riparian owners to become overgrown with weed growth and rubbish of all types has been deposited in the streams preventing the free flow of water along them. It is my hope to tackle this problem during 1970 and I trust that the owners of bordering property and land will assist in this problem.

The problem of 'rubbish' dumping is fast becoming a nuisance throughout the town. It has been said that the British public have a great capacity for fouling their own nests and there is ample evidence of this in Bicester. Almost every piece of undeveloped land is littered with tins, paper, scrap metal, wood and other rubbish, this dumping being carried out regardless of the possible consequences in terms of smell and the attraction of rats, mice and flies. The Council provide a completely adequate service of refuse collection and any large bulky articles can be removed by arrangement.

It is virtually impossible to catch the 'dumpers' in the act and one can only hope that other ratepayers seeing them will take the necessary steps to assist the Council in reducing this nuisance.



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Towards the end of the year, a complaint was received regarding the flock of pigeons which has been inhabiting Market Square for some time. The resultant publicity given to the complaint and to the Market Square resident who was feeding the birds fortunately provided the solution and at the time of preparing this report, the flock had been reduced by almost 50% due to the efforts of the local Pigeon Club. It is not generally realised what the cost of a flock of feral pigeons is in terms of damage to and expense of cleaning buildings, apart from the public health and traffic dangers these birds can produce.

### RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

76 visits were made during the year in connection with the control of rats and mice. The number of complaints received (39) was average and no major infestation was found during 1969.

A survey was undertaken in May of 10% of the Council's sewers to ascertain whether these contained a rodent population. This is a six-monthly operation and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food send their Pest Control Officer to supervise the baiting of the chambers. He has expressed his opinion that there is no problem in Bicester. He also undertook a survey of various parts of the Town Brook and again he said that he was satisfied that no large infestation exists.

Minor infestations occur from time to time on the Council Refuse Tip and at the Sewage Works but these are quickly dealt with.

### Insect Pests

Wasps and earwigs provided the majority of complaints during the year. Neither of these is a particular health hazard but aesthetically they are undesirable and wasps, in particular, cause great alarm especially where children are present. Treatments, carried out by me appeared to be successful although time-consuming.

A serious infestation of 'blowflies' in an empty shop in the town centre brought several complaints before investigation revealed that the source was the carcase of a dead rat. Well over a thousand flies were killed in the shop and this case emphasises the fact that the use of Warfarin for the destruction of rats occasionally has its problems. The little-used 'knock-down' poisons usually led to the recovery of bodies but the slower acting Warfarin poison takes a few days to kill the rat and carcases can be found in the inaccessible places and sometimes not at all.

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### HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Council have no Byelaws in respect of Hairdressing Establishments. These are normally made in order to control the hygiene in such premises. The standard of salons in Bicester which have been inspected under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, has been very high but many of the occupiers expressed their concern at the number of private householders who operate from their own homes, without proper hygienic facilities and with no 'overheads'.

The Council may wish to give consideration to the making of Byelaws under Section 77 of the Public Health Act 1961.

In all, 5 visits were made to these premises during 1969.

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### CIVIC AMENITIES ACT - ABANDONED VEHICLES

A considerable number of motor vehicles in various stages of disrepair had been accumulating on various sites in the town. Some of these were in an extremely dangerous state, particularly to children who inevitably play in and around them.

The legal procedure for removal and disposal of these vehicles is a complicated one but within a period of about two months, over 50 vehicles were removed from these sites either by the owners or by the Council. A charge is made by the Council if they have to carry out this work. A regular survey is now made to ensure that the problem does not again reach the same proportions.

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### PETROLEUM ACTS

The Council have issued 18 licences for the storage of Petroleum Spirit within the Town during the year. All of these were in respect of existing installations and although I was unable to devote much time to these matters, I hope to remedy this in 1970.

A new code of practice for Petroleum Storage has been published and the Oxfordshire authorities are in the process of revising their Licence Conditions to bring them into line with the requirements of the Home Office Code.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

As with Food Hygiene Education this aspect of a Public Health Inspector's work is often neglected. Every opportunity of 'getting to the public' is taken as it is too often the case that Public Health is



Bicester U.D.

only talked about when damage is done and ill-health has become a fact rather than a possibility. Any chance presented to explain what is being done in the field of Environmental Health comes under the heading of 'preventive medicine' and is taken with alacrity.

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The following matters, although the responsibility of the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. Doe, do have public health connections and complete the picture of the Environment of Bicester and I am therefore grateful to Mr. Doe for his assistance in compiling this information:-

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse from domestic premises is collected weekly by means of the kerbside collection of dustbins. Where the paper sacks scheme is in operation, the collection is made from the rear of the house. The pilot scheme for paper sack collection has now been confirmed by the Council in respect of the Glory Farm Estate and this is to be extended, in the first instance, to cover 450 houses occupied by U.S. Air Force personnel together with the new private development on the Star Estate.

The expansion of the town has necessitated the introduction of a second collection team on certain days in the week. A bonus scheme is in operation for all collectors and drivers.

Trade Refuse is collected twice weekly - on Wednesdays and Saturdays - and a charge is made for this service.

Disposal of all refuse is by means of 'controlled tipping' on the Council's Refuse Tip at Stratton Audley. The Tip is well managed, amply supplied with its own covering material and will provide several years tipping life.

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SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The extensions of two foul sewer ring mains were completed during the year. These were required to serve new development in the Glory Farm and Howes Lane areas of the Town.

The Sewage Disposal Works is now reaching its maximum design capacity and the Council have already approved in principle details and plans for extending the Works. It is anticipated that work will commence on these extensions in October 1970.

Disposal of sludge is becoming an acute problem but with the co-operation of a local farmer it has been possible to spray treated sludge direct from the Digestion Tanks onto agricultural land. This is carried out at the Council's expense.

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PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The town's three sets of public conveniences continue to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and during the year visitors to the town have commented favourably on their condition.

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SWIMMING POOL

The open air pool was extensively used during the excellent summer of 1969. The water is not filtered or heated but is chlorinated and aerated and samples taken during the year were found to be satisfactory.

The new heated indoor pool at the Bicester Sports Centre should be open for use early in 1970, slightly later than anticipated. This joint venture by the Bicester U.D.C., Ploughley R.D.C. and the Oxfordshire C.C. will provide a very welcome amenity to our Town and will be one of the best of its kind in the country. The outdoor pool is to remain open during 1970 and the Council will review its future at the year-end.

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APPENDIX 'A'

Summary of complaints received during 1969 - By subject

Defective or unsatisfactory housing conditions	11.
Smoke nuisance	5.
Noise nuisance	5.
Food - Unsound or defective	13.
Insect pests	30.
Rodents	39.
Pigeon nuisance.	2.
Offensive smell	2.
Abandoned vehicles	1.
Obstructed watercourses	3.
Accumulations of rubbish	6.
Drainage	2.
Keeping of animals	1.
Water supply	2.

TOTAL . . . . . 122.

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APPENDIX 'B'

Summary of Visits, Revisits and Interviews made by the Public Health Inspector during the period 21st April to 31st December, 1969.

Housing Acts

Slum clearance and Individually Unfit Houses.	118.
Overcrowding	4.
House Improvement	151.
Houses in Multiple Occupation	25.

Public Health Acts

Unsatisfactory Housing Conditions.	47.
Drainage	6.
Dirty Houses	2.
Council Houses	92
Accumulations	16.
Miscellaneous	20.
Caravans	9.

Food Hygiene

Bakehouses	3.
Butchers	6.
Food Preparation Premises	3.
Confectioners	4.
Fishmongers	2.
Fried Fish Shops	2.
General, Sweets, etc	9.
Greengrocers	6.
Grocers	17.
Licensed premises, clubs	18.
Hotels, Restaurants, Snack Bars	11
School Kitchens	5
Staff Canteens	1
Market Stalls	6
Miscellaneous	1
REVISITS AND INTERVIEWS	127

FOOD CONTROL

Complaints - Investigation	21
Meat Inspection	180
Inspection of slaughterhouses.	2
Food condemnation	28
Water sampling	2
<u>Offices and shops</u>	
Offices	29
Retail shops	63
Wholesale - Warehouses	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public	8
Revisits and Interviews	131

(continued over)



<u>Factories</u>	
With mechanical power (Sanitary accommodation)	25
<u>Hairdressing Establishments</u>	10
<u>Atmospheric Pollution</u>	
Industrial Emissions	1
Smoke Nuisance	10
Noise Observations	19
<u>Rodent and Pest Control</u>	
Rodents	76
Insect Pests	44
Petroleum Acts	17
Health Education	71
Refuse Collection and Disposal	30
Public Conveniences	7
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Cinemas	1
Riding Establishments	1
Sanitary Accommodation for the Public (Refreshment Hses)	43
Schools	7
Abandoned Vehicles	182
Infectious Disease Investigations	13
Other visits	34

Total . . . . . 1768





THAME URBAN DISTRICT

Public Health Inspector

K. Calcutt

Town Hall Thame

Thame 2834

Thame Urban District

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 5,650

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	53	52	1	55	54	1
Stillbirths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths (All Ages)	22	—	—	29	—	—

Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	19.1
Live Births	Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.14
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births	—
Deaths of Infants		
Under 1 yr. of age	Rate per 1,000 live births	—
Fetal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 total births	—
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	9.3
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	.76



## THAME URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### HOUSING

Nil Council Houses built and occupied.

35 Houses built by private enterprise.

70 Housing applications were outstanding at 31.12.69.

### CARAVANS

23 Caravans were on the 5 Licensed Sites in the area.

### INSPECTIONS MADE, NOTICES SERVED AND ORDERS MADE

Inspections under Public Health Act 1936	71
Housing Act	49
Notices served (informal) under Public Health Act	6
Notices served (informal) under Housing Act	5
Orders made	—

### ICE CREAM HEAT TREATMENT ETC. REG. 1947-52

No samples have been taken during the year. There are no manufacturers in the district.

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

327 visits have been made to Shops, Market Stalls and Restaurants during the year, and where applicable, suggestions have been made to improve premises and food handling to conform to the Regulations. Frozen food retailers in particular were informed regarding the overloading of frozen food cabinets.

No prosecutions were made.

THAME URBAN DISTRICT

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES ACCORDING TO TYPE OF BUSINESS

Slaughter houses .....	1
Butchers' shops .....	4
Dairies .....	1
Restaurants .....	4
Public Houses .....	15
Hotels .....	3
General Stores .....	13
Grocers .....	7
Fried Fish Shops .....	1
Fish and Fruiterers .....	6
Supermarkets .....	4

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

Manufacture of sausages .....	2
Sale of ice cream .....	28
Fish frying .....	1

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

73

CONDEMNED FOOD

Disposed of by incineration and to Approved Contractors

Meat and offal .....	13091 lbs.
Fish .....	12 stone
Frozen Foods ....as a result of Refrigeration	3166 lbs.
Other Foods ..... failures.....	2330 lbs.



THAME URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE A  
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year. (2)	Total number of registered premises at the end of year (3)	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year (4)
Offices	3	25	30
Retail Shops	1	54	41
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	2	-
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens,	-	6	4
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Totals	4	88	76

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS)  
TO REGISTERED PREMISES

.....76....

NAME URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE C

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN  
REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	167
Retail Shops	290.
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses.	72
Catering establishments open to the public	33
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	2
Total	564
Total Males	258
Total Females	306



## THAME URBAN DISTRICT.

F O O D I N S P E C T I O N

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Heifer and Steers	Cows and Bulls	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	3372	573	17	7365	23052	34379
Number inspected	3372	573	17	7365	23052	34379
Diseases other than tuberculosis or cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	10	9	57	229	311
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1268	343	1	1475	3545	6632
% of number affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci.	37.8	61.6	58.83	20.80	16.37	20.19
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	--	--	--	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected and condemned	18	3	--	--	81	102
% of number inspected of which some part or organ was affected	0.56	0.69	--	--	3.514	3.026
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was affected	25	--	--	--	--	25
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration	18	--	--	--	--	18
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	--	--	--	--	Nil
% of animals affected	0.74	--	--	--	--	0.073
Total weight condemned lbs.	32898	5179	381	5469	36454	80381
Number of casualty animals accompanied by Veterinary Certificate	13	10	1	2	10	36
Number condemned	5	3	1	1	2	12





BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Public Health Inspector:

K.T. Jolley, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

F.A. Fawcett, D.P.A. (Oxon.)

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

G.F. Tasker.

R. Mather.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

N. Pinnock.

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Arlington House, 76 Banbury Road,  
Oxford. OX2 6JS.

Tel: Oxford 53211

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Bullington Rural District

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population 52,680

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	560	537	23	526	491	35
Stillbirths	2	2	-	3	3	-
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 yr. of age	12	12	-	13	11	2
Under 4 weeks of age	8	8	-	10	8	2
Under 1 week of age	8	8	-	10	8	2
Deaths (All Ages)	216	-	-	212	-	-

Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	20.6
Live Births	Ratio of local adjusted birth rates to national rate	1.18
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births	5
Deaths of Infants		
Under 1 yr. of age	Rate per 1,000 live births	25
Perinatal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 total births	21
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	8.1
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	.75



# BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

### Part I

#### 1. Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	27	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority	96	69	2	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	32	23	NIL	NIL
TOTALS .. .. .	146	119	2	NIL

#### 2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector	To H.M. Inspector

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

(iv)

(v)

(vi)



# BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

continued

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS .. .. .	2	2	-	-	-

## Part VIII

### Outwork - Sections 133 and 134

#### Section 133

Nature of Work

Number of outworkers in August list

Wearing apparel  
Stuffed toys

5  
3

Number of cases of default of sending lists to Council .. .. .

NIL

Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists .. .. .

NIL

#### Section 134

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises .. .. .

NIL



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

continued

Notices served .. .. .	NIL
Prosecutions .. .. .	NIL

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

### WATER SUPPLY

The statutory water undertakers for the Rural District are the Thames Valley Water Board and the Oxfordshire and District Water Board, the former providing supplies to the Parishes of Benson and Ewelme, and the latter to the remaining Parishes.

A water main extension has been made to serve the hamlet of North Weston (Great Haseley Parish) which contains two farms and seven dwelling houses.

Notice was received from the Oxfordshire and District Water Board that they proposed to apply to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation of byelaws made under Section 17, Water Act, 1945 for preventing waste and undue consumption, misuse and contamination of water supplies by them.

The following additional dwellings were connected to the public water mains during the year:

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Old Property</u>	<u>New Property</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Old Property</u>	<u>New Property</u>
Aston Rowant	-	7	Great Milton	-	5
*Benson	-	13	Horspath	-	1
Berinsfield	-	143	Littlemore	-	24
Berrick Salome	-	1	Marsh Baldon	-	6
Britwell Salome	-	1	Marston	-	16
Chalgrove	-	26	Newington	-	1
Chinnor	-	109	Pyrton	1	-
Clifton Hampden	1	1	Stadhampton	1	-
Cuddesdon and Denton	-	4	Sydenham	-	2
Culham	1	-	Towersey	-	2
Cuxham with Easington	3	-	Warborough	1	4
Dorchester-on-Thames	1	6	Watlington	3	16
*Ewelme	-	1	Wheatley	-	30
Garsington	-	16			
Great Haseley	1	10			

# BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

continued

## TOTALS

	Old Property	New Property
Oxfordshire and District Water Board .. .. .	13	431
*Thames Valley Water Board ..	<del>1</del>	<del>14</del>
	13	445

## Bacteriological Examination of Supplies.

The following are samples taken from non-piped supplies with unsatisfactory samples shown in brackets:-

Chalgove .. .. .	1(0)	Nuneham Courtenay .. .. .	9(3)
Great Milton .. .. .	1(1)	Pyrton .. .. .	6(4)
Holton .. .. .	13(11)	Stoke Talmage .. .. .	3(3)
Little Milton .. .. .	1(1)	Waterperry .. .. .	1(0)
Marsh Baldon .. .. .	1(1)		

66% of the foregoing samples were contaminated, 50% grossly so. The majority of these samples were taken to demonstrate the unsatisfactory state of the water, and not random samples.

No samples were taken from piped supplies. The statutory water undertakers report that the water supplied has been satisfactory in quality and quantity, and that they have not had cause to take any action against any form of contamination. The district is served by four boreholes; at Watlington, Lewknor, Kingston Blount and Berinsfield of the Oxfordshire and District Water Board and by the Cleeve No. 4 Borehole, near Goring, of the Thames Valley Water Board. The Berinsfield and Cleeve boreholes contain 0.60 p.p.m. and less than 0.1 p.p.m. natural fluoride respectively and no other source shows evidence of this substance.



BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY

Parish  1	Mains water direct to houses				
	Totals 31.12.68  2	Year 1969 Connections made		Totals 31.12.69  5	Population 31.12.69  6
		New houses 3	Old houses 4		
Well	-	-	-	-	-
ston Rowant	200	7	-	207	618
eckley and Stowood	150	-	-	150	604
errick Salome	65	1	-	66	183
erinsfield	588	143	-	731	2166
enson	903	*13	-	916	3354
rightwell Baldwin	59	-	-	59	174
itwell Salome	47	1	-	48	126
algrove	592	26	-	618	1712
innor	1345	109	-	1454	4277
ifton Hampden	177	1	1	179	489
owell	23	-	-	23	54
ddesdon and Denton	134	4	-	138	433
lham	104	-	1	105	395
xham and Easington	43	-	3	46	161
rchester-on-Thames	270	6	1	277	949
ayton St. Leonard	92	-	-	92	225
sfield	35	-	-	35	101
elme	260	*1	-	261	780
rest Hill with Shotover	221	-	-	221	733
rsington	378	16	-	394	1316
eat Haseley	162	10	1	173	498
eat Milton	237	5	-	242	800
lton	68	-	-	68	249
rspath	429	1	-	430	1527
wknor	135	-	-	135	406
ttle Milton	112	-	-	112	323
ttlemore	2159	24	-	2183	7669
rsh Baldon	79	6	-	85	276
rston	1144	16	-	1160	4647
wington	37	1	-	38	125
neham Courtenay	55	-	-	55	165
rton	32	-	1	33	98
singhurst and Sandhills	984	-	-	984	3509



BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sandford-on-Thames	109	-	-	109	414
Shipburn	38	-	-	38	96
Stoke Talmage	25	-	-	25	70
Stadhampton	230	-	1	231	749
Stanton St. John	133	-	-	133	746
Sydenham	89	2	-	91	250
Tetsworth	160	-	-	160	522
Thomley	-	-	-	-	-
Tiddington with Albury	159	-	-	159	497
Toot Baldon	34	-	-	34	96
Towersey	132	2	-	134	420
Warborough	261	4	1	266	883
Waterperry	48	-	-	48	159
Waterstock	28	-	-	28	101
Watlington	642	16	3	661	2175
Wheatfield	14	-	-	14	44
Wheatley	1089	30	-	1119	3981
Woodeaton	23	-	-	23	58
TOTALS .. ..	14533	431	13	14991	50403
		*14			
		445	13		

Suppliers: Oxfordshire and District Water Board  
\*Thames Valley Water Board

Mains water by means of standpipes .. .. NIL



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

264 connections were made to the sewers during the year; 121 of these were to old properties.

The whole of the sewerage scheme, including laying of laterals, to serve Culham and Clifton Hampden has been completed and is in operation. This involved the laying of 2620 yards of 6" dia. sewer, 1720 yards of 9" dia. sewer, 2680 yards of rising main, and construction of three pumping stations. Repair works to the existing sewers, and a sewer extension in Clifton Hampden were also carried out. At the end of October work started on the construction of the new sewage disposal plant at Culham, including the extra works necessary to treat effluent from the Culham Prison Laundry. By the year end the concrete sludge pumping wells were completed, the 24" dia. surface water drain round the boundary of the site laid, and the original surface water drain across the site diverted thus enabling a start to be made on constructing the bases of the three filter beds.

The scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal to serve the villages of Chislehampton, Stadhampton and Drayton St. Leonard is completed and in operation. This scheme entailed the laying of approximately 5550 yards of 6" dia. sewer, 3435 yards of rising main, and construction of three pumping stations two being underground stations.

Work started in September on a scheme for the disposal of excess effluent at Horspath Sewage Disposal Works by pumping into the Oxford City sewers, involving the laying of 1380 yards of 5" dia. p.v.c. rising main, and this was completed by the year end. An old pumping station belonging to the Oxfordshire and District Water Board is being adapted for use under this scheme.

In May a small scheme of sewerage - 369 yards of 6" dia. sewer - drained to the estate sewage disposal unit, to serve College property at Stanton St. John, commenced and was completed by the end of July. In August the Ministry of Housing and Local Government gave approval for the main scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal to serve the village, and constructional works started in November and by the year end approximately 612 yards of 6" dia. sewer had been laid out of a total of 2639 yards.

A 9" dia. relief sewer, on the line of the old sewer, was laid in High Street, Wheatley, and repairs carried out to the old sewer at two points.

An investigation was made in June into surface water drainage problems at Risinghurst within the Rural District. Run-off of surface water is effected at three points in this area through underground rock clefts, one each at Green Road and Collinwood Road, and another into the old quarry at the end of Downside Road. The worst flooding was associated with the water from the Kiln Lane locality, and it was decided, in view of the inability of the Oxford City sewers to take an additional load, to enlarge the rock cleft in Green Road and to pump out the disposal point in Downside Road. After heavy rain in December, an inspection of the surface water drainage system at Risinghurst showed no further signs of flooding and the remedial works carried out appeared to have succeeded.



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

A scheme for the relief of surface water flooding in the village of Wheatley, agreed by the District and County Councils and the Thames Conservancy, has almost been completed by the County Council.

Details of the second and final stages of a sewerage scheme to serve Great Haseley Village and the remainder of Little Milton were prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval in May. At the request of the Parish Council of Great Haseley investigations were later made as to the resiting of certain lengths of sewers so as to avoid gardens and orchards.

A report and details of the Chinnor Sewage Disposal Works Extension Scheme, to serve not only Chinnor but the villages of Crowell, Aston Rowant and Sydenham, were submitted to the Ministry in December. Until this extension has been constructed, it has been necessary to ask for the restriction of further housing development at Chinnor to prevent the present works becoming overloaded.

In response to a proposal by Christ Church to provide a sewerage system and disposal unit for 13 College properties at the north end of Elsfield, the Council have agreed with the College to construct a scheme for the whole village, subject to contribution in respect of their own property. A design of sewers and purification plant has been prepared.

A schedule was prepared of remedial works and improvements for the private sewage disposal plant, Lobb Hill, Milton Common, serving property including one council house, which was giving rise to a drainage nuisance. The septic tanks and part of the watercourse fouled by sewage had already been cleansed by the tenants. Owing to the uncertainty as to the line of the proposed motorway, which might pass nearby, the Council decided to defer carrying out any works for the time being but agreed to accept responsibility for emptying the septic tanks.

The Council have resolved to include provision in their list of works for the ensuing year a scheme to extend the Wheatley sewerage system so as to serve a number of houses in Windmill Lane, which was prepared some time ago. They have also been asked to survey the village of Waterperry to ascertain whether the existing sanitary conditions there warranted the provision of main drainage in the immediate future.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have suggested the introduction of a centralised sludge disposal scheme as they are of the opinion that conventional sewage disposal works were not so effective as they might be, and many authorities had already introduced sludge pressing plant. The Council have considered the provision of two plants, one at Benson supplied by sludge from ten sewage disposal works, and one at Chinnor to take sludge from the remainder, and have decided to include in their list of works for the ensuing year the acquisition of sludge pressing plant at Benson.

It was agreed to accept the discharge of trade effluent from a factory at Watlington Road Industrial Estate, Cowley, and the Hydrological Research Station, Crowmarsh, into the Council's sewers.



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Applications were made for the adoption of private sewers at Manor House Estate, Horspath; Rose Hill Estate, Littlemore; Gravel Walk, Warborough; and school property at Great Haseley. It was also agreed to take over the proposed sewage disposal plant to a new housing development at Sydenham subject to payment of maintenance costs. The Council have also considered an application to extend the sewerage system at Shillingford, involving the construction of a pumping station, to serve farm properties.

### HOUSING

During 1969, the following 101 dwellings were erected by the Council:-

- 53 Three-bedroom houses at Berinsfield.
- 4 One-bedroom flats at Beckley.
- 4 One-bedroom bungalows at Beckley
- 14 One-bedroom flats at Chalgrove.
- 1 Two-bedroom flat at Chalgrove
- 4 One-bedroom flats at Chinnor.
- 4 Two-bedroom flats at Chinnor.
- 10 One-bedroom flats at Great Milton.
- 1 Two-bedroom flat at Great Milton.
- 4 One-bedroom flats at Wheatley.
- 2 Two-bedroom flats at Wheatley.

231 private enterprise dwellings were built as follows:-

Chinnor (55); Wheatley (31); Littlemore (23); Watlington (22); Chalgrove (21); Garsington (17); Benson (15); Aston Rowant (7); Marston and Risinghurst and Sandhills (6 each); Clifton Hampden and Dorchester (4 each); Guddesdon and Horspath (3 each); Beckley and Towersey (2 each); and Berrick Salome, Ewelme, Forest Hill, Holton, Pyrton, Stadhampton, Stanton St. John, Stoke Talmage, Sydenham and Tetsworth (1 each).

Oxford City Council have erected 24 flats - Nos. 2-48 (even) - at Williamson Way, Rose Hill, Littlemore.

### SUB-STANDARD HOUSING

The Oxford City Council have taken out of use 56 of their huts at The Slade Park, Headington (Horspath Parish). 3 huts are still occupied.



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

### CARAVANS

At 31st December, 1969, the Council had licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development, 1960, 152 caravan sites in their district, accommodating 1087 caravans, including the Council's own site at Old Marston accommodating 62 'vans. Approximately 1032 'vans were stationed on these sites.

Non-compliance with conditions requiring provisions and maintenance of fire fighting apparatus at a site at Littlemore arose owing to deterioration of water hose. A caravan on this site was also defective in so far as it lacked proper cooking facilities. Both these defects have been remedied by the site owners.

Six unauthorised caravan sites were dealt with during the year. One at Lewknor containing a single 'van ('van removed from site); one at Beckley containing a single 'van ('van licensed subject to condition that it be used only by a member of the owner's household); one at Great Milton containing a single 'van ('van removed from site); and three at Marston; one site containing two 'vans, and the others each containing a single 'van; ('van removed from single site; decision on other single site deferred until owners appeal against planning refusal had been heard; and one 'van on dual caravan site vacated and to be removed after sale, and legal action taken against owner of other 'van as a result of which he was fined £50 and ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d. advocate's fee).

Some concern was given from the practices of some itinerant travellers. A site belonging to Oxford City Council at northway, Old Marston, and occupied by tinkers was left covered with a considerable amount of refuse, which had to be sprayed with disinfectant before it could be collected in suitable heaps by a bulldozer and removed in two three-ton trucks and a refuse vehicle to the refuse tip.

A similar operation had to be performed at roadside verges at Forest Hill and Stanton St. John to which the tinkers had later moved.

It was reported in 1968, that eight caravans belonging to itinerant traders were moved to a licensed site at The Slade Park, within the Rural District, the land belonging to Oxford City Council - until they could be permanently sited on the proposed local authority site at Sandford. During the year, in spite of efforts to construct barriers to prevent unauthorised access, the site has on many occasions been invaded by other travellers who have left accumulation of refuse and fouled hedges with human excreta to the considerable annoyance of other persons living in the locality. It has been suggested that in order to control this site more effectively, and to see that it is run down in due course, the Rural District Council should take over responsibility by leasing the site on an annual basis from the City Council.

The Oxfordshire County Council have advised their intention to acquire land at Sandford as a site for itinerant travellers, in accordance with the requirements of Part II Caravan Sites Act, 1968, and to delegate powers of management to the Rural District Council.



## BULLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no known dwellings within the district which are subject to licensing under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.

### DEMAND FOR HOUSING

At the end of 1969, there were 797 applications for Council Houses outstanding. It is estimated that 674 houses are required to replace unfit dwellings and to meet the demands for accommodation in modern housing.

The Council's housing programme for the year, 1970 recommends the erection of 57 dwellings units primarily to re-house aged persons.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are none of these premises in the Rural District.

### HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1964: IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Applications were received for Discretionary Improvement Grants in respect of 42 dwellings; for Standard Improvement Grants for 3 dwellings, and for a special Improvement Grant (house in multiple occupation) for one house. Discretionary Grants were approved for 52 dwellings and Standard Grants for 2 dwellings. The Council paid £14,518 in Discretionary Grants in respect of 50 dwellings and £520 Standard Grants for 5 dwellings.

### COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENTS OF DWELLINGS TO PROVIDE STANDARD AMENITIES

A report was made in January, 1967, listing 21 houses in a small area at Littlemore which was declared a compulsory Improvement Area in accordance with the provision of Part II, Housing Act, 1964. Enforced improvement was possible in respect of tenanted houses only, and this meant that only 8 houses, one of which had already the full standard amenities, were subject to compulsory improvement. Discussion with owners and tenants culminated in the service of preliminary notices in September, 1968, and immediate improvement notices, in respect of seven houses in July, 1969. The position at the end of 1969 was that the Council had agreed to purchase and improve six houses and negotiations to purchase these are proceeding. The improvement works on the remaining houses are outstanding.

### HOUSING ACT, 1969

This Act which came into effect on 25th August, 1969 contains many provisions which supplement the principal Act of 1957, but particularly



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

introduces a fresh and self-contained code for grant aided houses, and powers to declare general improvement areas, which supersede and repeat the compulsory powers given in Part II, Housing Act, 1964.

The purpose of declaring general improvement areas is to raise the standard of housing and environment in particularly large residential areas so that the useful life of the whole community will be extended for many years. There appear to be a number of areas within the district which will benefit from such treatment and investigations are being made to ascertain which are most suitable.

### RENT ACTS, 1957-1968

Notice was served on the owner of property at Littleworth, Benson, that the Council proposed issuing a Certificate of Disrepair. An undertaking was subsequently given by the owner to the tenant of her intention to remedy the housing defects.

### HOUSING ACTS, 1957-1969 UNFIT HOUSES

Houses dealt with in year 1969 - Formal action:

#### Demolition Orders Sealed

Holton - 2

#### Closing Orders Sealed

Benson - 4  
Forest Hill - 1  
Warborough - 1  
Watlington - 1

Undertaking given by owner not to relet dwelling house until made fit for that purpose

Watlington - 1

Undertaking given by owner to repair dwelling house

Drayton St. Leonard - 1

#### Houses which were demolished

(a) Subject to Demolition Orders

(b) Subject to Closing Orders

Tiddington - 1  
Towersey - 1

Marston - 1

Houses reconditioned for which permission was given to improve, enlarge or reconstruct, and which were the subject of:



BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

continued

(a) Demolition Order

(b) Closing Orders

(c) Undertakings

Garsington - 2

Chinnor - 2

Dorchester - 1

Warborough - 1

Persons and families displaced during year 1969 from:-

(a) Houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas

Families 2

Number in families 4

(b) Houses to be closed

Families 4

Number in families 8

Houses dealt with in year 1969 - Informal action

Houses demolished

Watlington - 1

Benson - 2

Cuddesdon - 1

Houses rendered fit or improved under Public and Housing Acts - 291

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 50

The Council have not been required to arrange for the burial of any person found dead in their district.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

An analysis of work carried out under this Act during the year shows that 773 properties were inspected, 650 in response to complaints received and 75 re-inspections made. 612 of these properties were found to be infested with rats, and 55 by mice, all of which were treated including 135 re-treatments. 76 "block" control schemes were carried out.

DESTRUCTION OF WASPS' NESTS

During the summer and autumn seasons the Council arranged for the destruction of wasps' nests on a contractual basis of 5/- per treatment. 125 nests were destroyed,



BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The annual report to the ministry of Labour on proceedings under the Act is summarized below:-

Table A - Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of the year.	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.
Offices	3	56	52
Retail Shops	-	87	84
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	-	8	8
Catering establishments open to the Public; Canteens	-	16	15
Fuel Storage Depots	1	3	2
TOTALS .. ..	4	170	161

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises .. .. . 285

Table C - Analysis by Workplace of Persons employed in Registered Premises at end of year.

Class of Workplace 1	Number of Persons Employed 2
Offices	1039
Retail Shops	335
Wholesale Departments; Warehouses	64



continued

BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

1.	2.
Catering Establishments open to the Public	79
Canteens	39
Fuel Storage Depots	11
TOTALS .. .. .	1567
TOTAL MALES .. .. .	643
TOTAL FEMALES ..	924

Table D - Exemptions NIL

Table E - Prosecutions NIL

Table F - Inspectors 4

Notifications of Accidents

Five accidents were notified during the year:-

Offices ,. . . . 2 ( i. Stopping on or striking against  
object or person.)  
(ii. Handling goods.)  
Retail Shops .. .. . 1 (Fall of person)  
Canteen .. .. . 2 ( i. Fall of person)  
(ii. Use of hand tools)

All these accidents were non-fatal. Informal advice was given in respect of the accident in a retail shop, which occurred through incorrectly handling goods; no action was necessary in the other cases.



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

No complaints were received during the year, but action in respect of two nuisances reported in 1968 was pursued:-

- (a) Complaint of the housing of beagles from kennels at Garsington. A new kennelman has been successful in keeping these dogs reasonably quiet and no further complaints has been received.
- (b) Noise emitted from wood drying kilns at woodyard at Chinnor. The kiln ventilation system has been modified by replacement of the belt and shaft system which caused the noise and vibration, by electric fans.

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Four persons were registered and one re-registered as scrap metal dealers during the year. There are 18 registered dealers.

### CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956-68

Four complaints of smoke and fumes emitted from business establishments:-

- (a) Saw-dust escaping from cyclone to saw-dust arrestation plant at woodyard at Chinnor. This nuisance which arose in 1968 occurs from time to time and a solution to this problem is still being pursued.
- (b) Sulphurous smell from Chinnor Cement Works which occasionally envelops part of the village, particularly when there is either a southerly wind or inversion conditions. The Works Manager states that no changes have been made at the works, but in view of the persistent complaints of this smell, the District Alkali Inspector was asked to investigate.
- (c) Smoke nuisance at scrap yard, Roke Marsh, Benson from burning of wrecked cars. As a result of formal action by the Public Health Department, private action by the neighbouring residents, the yard was closed in July, 1969.
- (d) Smoke nuisance from burning of car residue at business premises at Berinsfield. These premises are being kept under observations, but no persistent nuisance has been observed since warning to the proprietor was given.

Two applications were received for approval to install new boiler plants one in respect of Blackbird Leys Middle School, Littlemore for installation of two oil fired boilers with chimney height to 6 feet above roof level; and the other in respect of Berinsfield County Primary School for installation of an oil fired boiler with chimney height of 30 feet. Both applications were approved.



## BULLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT

### Lewknor Air Research Station

Statistical and graphical data is still being recorded from the apparatus kept at this station on behalf of the Warren Springs Laboratory (Ministry of Technology). Any members of the Council who is interested is invited to inspect this data (particularly that recorded graphically and showing readings over a long period of time) which is housed in the Public Health Department.

### LICENSING ACT, 1964

Notices were received from the Clerk of the Justices of applications to register four social clubs, one each at Culham, Holton, Littlemore and Nuneham Courtenay. They were all inspected and found to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

### BETTING, GAMING & LOTTERIES ACTS, 1966-64

54 applications were received from the proprietors of premises for permission to install and/or retain machines which provide amusements with prizes; 50 in respect of licensed premises for installing 60 machines; one in respect of a licensed club for one machine; and three in respect of licensed hotels for five machines.

The granting of permits by local authorities in respect of licensed premises will cease to be effective on 1st July, 1970, and after that date permits will be granted by the Licensing Justices alone.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963 AND PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licenses for two new premises were granted during the year; one at Holton and one at Watlington. The licenses for these premises and four other existing annual boarding establishments were received for the year 1970.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTIONS 75 & 76 AND LITTER ACT, 1958

(Placing of litter bins in streets and provision of dust bins by householders; depositing of litter.)

New litter bins have been provided in the villages of Clifton Hampden, Culham, Tiddington and Wheatley and replacements fixed at Old Marston. Old type and defective bins are gradually being replaced. In response to notifications by your refuse collecting staff, notices to provide regulation dust bins has been served on householders where their old containers were defective or unsuitable.



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Indiscriminate dumping of litter was discovered at Chalgrove and Wheatley. As a result of police action, the person responsible for dumping litter in Mill Lane, Chalgrove was prosecuted and fined £10. No action was possible in respect of a deposit at Windmill Lane, Wheatley owing to insufficient evidence of the culprit, but a later deposit there containing certain identifiable documents, and a deposit in Old London Road, Wheatley were referred to the police for possible prosecution.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961 - NUISANCES

One can only reiterate that the main cause of nuisances, giving rise to complaint arises from defective or inadequate drainage systems, and these will persist and be satisfactorily abated only when main drainage has been provided to all villages in the rural district.

A survey was made of ten properties at Lobb Hill, Milton Common after complaints had been received of overflowing and improperly treated sewage from these houses discharged into two septic tanks which then discharged into a filter tank. The owners were persuaded to carry out the cleansing of the filter tank and adjacent ditch, but the nuisance is likely to recur unless provision for a new system of drainage is provided. A schedule of proposed works and improvements was prepared, but, as reported under SEWERAGE, action has had to be deferred until a more propitious time.

Owing to inadequate sanitary arrangements etc., property in Chapel Street, Watlington; at Boults Lane, Old Marston; to three properties at Warborough; and a house at Oxford Road, Garsington; notices were served requiring the connection of these to the public sewer, and these works have been completed.

Considerable pollution of a stream was being caused by drainage from pig sties of farm property at Old Marston. A settlement tank to cleanse this effluent has been constituted and the nuisance abated.

At the request of the Parish Council, the Council has again been asked to consider the extension of main drainage at Wheatley, so that a number of houses in Windmill Lane, now possessing unsatisfactory private drainage could be connected to the sewerage system.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have issued information on the supply of heaters and dryers, blankets and bedding, which might be needed in flooding emergencies, and given advice on storm overflows from foul sewers and expenditures on certain operations such as drying out of houses.

Observations were kept on the transport of chicken manure through the village of Chalgrove from a local poultry farm after complaints of smell had been received, but no further cause for complaint was discovered.

Complaints were made regarding rubble and rubbish on land at Hill Road, Lewknor and Chapel Street, Watlington, which was considered seriously detrimental to the amenities of these areas. The Council have directed that notices be served under the appropriate provisions of the Public Health Act, 1961 (as amended) to secure the removal of these offending materials.



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

### FOOD AND DRUGS

#### Number and Types of Food Premises in the Area.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Number</u>
Grocers and Provision Merchants and General Mixed Food Shops including Fruiterers and Greengrocers.	137
Butchers.	23
Fish Shops.	4
Dairies.	8
Cafes and Restaurants.	14
Licensed Premises.	130
School Canteen Kitchens.	18
Canteens.	7
Bakehouses.	<u>9</u>
TOTAL .. ..	<u>350</u>

#### Number and Types of Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Storage and Sale of Ice Cream.	139
Manufacture of Sausages.	14
Manufacture of Pickled Meats.	2
Fish Frying.	<u>5</u>
TOTAL .. ..	<u>160</u>

### Poultry Processing Premises

There are none of these premises in the Rural District.

### Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Rural District. Two knackers' yards were relicensed during the year; one at Benson and the other at Stadhampton.



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Seven persons are licensed to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughter-houses or knackers' yard; six of these are employed at the knackers' yard at Benson and the other person carries out part-time slaughtering.

### FOOD INSPECTION

Food is inspected during routine visits to food premises and, in particular, when requested to do so by owners of these establishments. Unfit food is incinerated at the Council's refuse tip.

The Department received seven complaints of extraneous matter in food:-

- (1) Mould in pork pie sold from Berinsfield shop.
- (2) Open safety pin in bottle of milk delivered to Chalgrove household.
- (3) Maggots in packet of Gervais Brie cheese sold by Chinnor Stores.
- (4) Pupaira of Vinegar Fly in bottle of milk delivered to Marston household.
- (5) Mould in Swiss roll purchased from Benson Stores.
- (6) Mould in pork pie purchased from College Canteen.
- (7) Dead wasps in honey delivered to retail premises at Brighton from supplies in Rural District.

Warning letters were sent to the producers of (2), (4), (5) and (6), and to the retailers in connection with (1) and (3). In investigation of the offence in (7) the producers stated that owing to the very considerable number of wasps during the year, and to production having to continue in old premises until the new premises were completed, the methods of wasp exclusion was not altogether satisfactory; they were moving to the new premises soon and advice on wasp exclusion was given.

Legal proceedings taken in respect of a mouldy pork pie sold by a Ewelme Store was heard by the magistrates in March, 1970 and the suppliers were fined £20 with twelve guineas costs.

The Council have approached the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on manufacturers providing a form of coding on wrappers of, particularly perishable foods, which would indicate to retailers and local authority inspectors the date of manufacture of wrapped food.

The Ministry have in reply said that they believe the balance of advantage was against making such a requirement compulsory for the following reasons:-



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

1. That an indication of the date of manufacture might well give the consumer a sense of security not justified by the facts, since whether food is fit to eat depends not so much on the date of manufacture as on the quality and freshness of ingredients from which it is made and on the conditions under which it has been transported and stored since it was made; e.g. food transported and stored under poor conditions might well be unfit to eat soon after the date of manufacture whereas food properly stored could be perfectly edible for considerable longer periods.
2. There would be a very real risk that consumers would be encouraged by date-stamping to refuse to buy packets of food which were older than others on the shelf, but which were none-the-less perfectly edible. This might result in considerable wastage of good food.
3. The Minister considers that existing law adequately protects the consumer, reinforced by the vigilance of local enforcement authorities (e.g. Section 1, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, makes it an offence to add to, or subtract from food any substance which renders it injurious to health; Section 2: to sell food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded by the purchaser; and Section 8: an offence to sell unsound food). Authorities have the power to sample food and to seize any they regard as unfit for human consumption.
4. It is not considered that a requirement for date-stamping would add significantly to existing powers.
5. The Minister is not opposed to voluntary date-marking to indicate either date of manufacture or date it should be eaten, but for reasons given above would not wish to make this compulsory.

In view of the Ministry's reason 5 it is difficult to understand, unless support is being given for other reasons, to manufacturers' voluntary practices, why this comment has been added since it obviously weakens their argument, put forward in reasons 1-4.

There is an underlying implication in reason 1 that it is desirable that the consumer should remain ignorant of the facts which might otherwise give him a sense of insecurity; and in reason 2 that the consumer is "empirically ignorant" of the comparative freshness of foods and it is desirable that he should remain so, otherwise he is likely to waste food.

In regard to reason 3 there is a danger - perhaps only a slight danger - particularly with perishable foods, that sampling may have been carried out belatedly and harm has already been caused, or that the seizure of food would depend on the officer's conviction that his authority will support him in his action and willing to pay compensation.



BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The condition of shop premises at Tiddington, which was the subject of legal proceedings in 1966 was again found to have deteriorated. The proprietor was persuaded to carry out improvements for storage of food and provide better washing facilities.

FOOD INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Canned Meat or Meat Products

Ox- cheeks	40 lbs.	Decomposition
Corned beef	22 lbs.	Blown or punctured tins
Corned beef	12 lbs.	Mould
Corned beef	6 lbs.	Metallic contamination
Mincemeat	10 lbs.	Fermentation and mould

Canned Vegetables

Carrots	6 lbs. 5 ozs.	Decomposition
Rhubarb	6 lbs. 8 ozs.	Blown tin
Peas	5 lbs. 14 ozs.	Blown tin
Mixed vegetables	6 lbs. 4 ozs.	Blown tin
Spaghetti	5 lbs. 10 ozs.	Blown tin

Canned Fruit

Apricots	40 lbs.	Blown tin
Peach pulp	30 lbs.	Blown tin
Tomatoes	14 lbs. 13 ozs.	Blown tin
Prunes	10 lbs.	Blown tin
Pineapple	12 lbs. 8 ozs.	Blown tin
Peach slices	1 lb. 13 ozs.	Blown tin
Cherries	17 lbs. 4 ozs.	Blown tin
Pears	13 lbs. 8 ozs.	Blown tin
Tomato paste	22 lbs.	Blown tin
Plums	6 lbs.	Blown tin



## BULLINGDON RURAL DISTRICT

### Dried Fruit

Figs	270 lbs.	Maggots
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### Vegetables

Jersey Potatoes	140 lbs.	Mould
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### Frozen Foods

Assorted ice creams and similar products	106 lbs.	Failure of refrigeration plant
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Vegetables, fish and fruit	299 lbs.	Failure of refrigeration plant
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## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The Medical Officer of Health will report on the incidence of infectious disease in your district during 1969, but it may not be fully realised that your public health inspectorate investigates nearly every case that is notified and attempts to discover the source and carriers of these diseases; usually by assessing a common factor common to all of them, and so prevent their further spread.

This work was clearly illustrated earlier in the year when outbreaks of sonne dysentery and infective hepatitis occurred at Benson and Berinsfield.

In the Benson outbreak, information was collected about 103 persons, of whom 31 were children attending the primary school, and 5 persons employed as canteen staff and two teachers. Concurrent and following this operation visits were made to distribute containers for collection of faecus samples for pathological analysis. The disease later spread to the Royal Air Force Station, involving 17 families consisting of 63 persons, as well as 19 food handlers in canteen kitchens.

Visits were made to collect information about 75 persons at Berinsfield suffering from infective hepatitis. It was discovered that the disease was confined mainly to one locality and obviously spread by neighbouring visiting.

The remnants of a mid-day meal and faecus samples from the cook and 18 children attending Lewknor school were submitted for pathological analysis after it had been reported that children were sick after consuming the meal. No evidence was found however, of food poisoning organisms.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK DURING 1969

Number of Inspections made for all purposes	..	..	..	..	4495
Number of Complaints Received	..	..	..	..	565
Number of Notices Served (Informal)	..	..	..	..	89
Number of Notices Served (Statutory)	..	..	..	..	21
Number of Prosecutions	..	..	..	..	2





HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H.G.T. BOLTON, M.R.S.H.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:

B. READ

Additional Public Health Inspector:

A.J. REECE

Easby House, Northfield End,  
Henley-on-Thames.

Tel: Henley 2672

# Henley Rural District

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population      31,130

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	248	236	12	248	239	9
Stillbirths	5	4	1	2	2	-
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	5	5	-	4	4	-
Under 4 weeks of age	4	4	-	4	4	-
Under 1 week of age	4	4	-	3	3	-
Deaths (All Ages)	141	-	-	131	-	-
Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population					15.9
Live Births	Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate					1.20
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births					14
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 yr. of age	Rate per 1,000 live births					18
Perinatal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 total births					28
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude rate per 1,000 home population					8.7
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate					.84



## HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### FOOD PREMISES

Regular inspections of all types of food premises have been maintained.

At the suggestion of the Rural District Council's Association a survey of the toilet accommodation for the public in cafés was carried out. It was found that of four cafés only one did not have a convenience for the public on the premises. As there is a public convenience within 50 yards of this café the Public Health Committee decided not to take any action under Section 89, Public Health Act, 1936 to require the provision of sanitary accommodation.

In public houses a steady improvement both in the general maintenance of the premises and in the type of sanitary accommodation has been noticed in recent years. The old village pub with the stone flagged floors and brown walls of its saloon bar and a primitive outside convenience is now more likely to be gaily decorated and to have first class internal conveniences.

### UNFIT FOOD

Only one complaint of unfit food was received during the year. Two wrapped cornish pasties had been sold in a mouldy condition. After hearing the comments of the retailer and the manufacturer the Public Health Committee decided not to take proceedings.

### OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Towards the end of 1968 the Department of Employment and Productivity issued detailed recommendations about the standard of lighting in various parts of offices and shops. Although these standards are by no means high it has been disappointing to find that many employers disregard them, particularly in offices and the back parts of shop premises which the public does not see. Many employers have been informally advised to improve their lighting or to seek specialist's advice on it but few have carried out any improvements. We are therefore proposing to carry out a detailed survey of lighting during the coming winter with a view to enforcing the lighting section of the Act more uniformly.



## HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

The methods of heating too are in many offices and shops not high enough to maintain the minimum statutory temperature (16°c) when ambient temperatures are below freezing in the day time.

If shop and office temperatures are checked on a very cold day and found to be well below the statutory minimum an employer's reaction when this is pointed out is often one of hurt criticism because a cold day has been chosen for the check!

### Statistics required by the Minister of Labour

#### TABLE A

#### REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspection during the year
Offices	2	26	7
Retail shops	5	47	40
Wholesale shops, warehouses	0	0	0
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	0	9	5
Fuel storage depots	0	3	1
TOTALS	7	85	53



# HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## TABLE B

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NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS TO REGISTERED PREMISES .....	109
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## TABLE C

### ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

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Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	769
Retail shops	149
Wholesale departments, warehouses	0
Catering establishments open to the public	80
Canteens	40
Fuel storage depots	6
TOTAL	1044
TOTAL MALES	573
TOTAL FEMALES	471

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## HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### HOUSING

There were 337 applicants for housing on the register at the end of the year.

The main groups were:

Caravan occupiers .....	19
Applicants without separate homes ....	53
Tenants of tied houses .....	139
Tenants of private houses .....	126
	<hr/>
	337

### IMPROVEMENT OF COTTAGES

The number of cottages without bathrooms and water-closets continues to fall and is now 234. All except one of these have pail closets which are emptied in the garden. The exception is one owner/occupied house which still uses a privy, i.e. a hole in the garden over which is built the necessary seat and protection from the weather. (Sanitary historians will be interested to know that there is also one valve closet in good working order in this district which is believed to have been installed in the 1870s).

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work continued throughout the year on the installation of public sewers in Woodcote and Shiplake. By the end of the year the first connections to the Woodcote sewer were being made and eventually it will serve 570 properties.

Now that Government restrictions have been lifted schemes for the sewerage of Whitchurch Hill, Stoke Row, Checkendon, South Stoke, Crays Pond, Binfield Heath, Sonning Eye and some unsewered areas near the boundary with Reading, are in various stages of preparation.



## HENLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### RODENT CONTROL

The Council again renewed the agreement with a private contractor to carry out rat and mice control on domestic premises and the Council's own property.

It is unfortunate that this agreement does not include business premises, particularly farms. Twice during the year large infestations of rats on farms have come to the notice of the public health inspector. In both cases rats were emigrating to nearby domestic premises where the Council was paying for their destruction. The farmers concerned carry out treatments on their farms at the request of the public health inspector but the situation is unsatisfactory because too small an area is treated simultaneously. Efficient rat control is a skilled job and farmers cannot be expected to apply the patience and expertise necessary to achieve a complete kill. In theory the public health inspector should inspect a farm after it has been treated and if there are still rats he should put pressure on the farmer to carry out further treatment. But in practise it is often impossible, amongst all the ancient out-buildings, stored grain, straw and other impedimenta on most farms to find convincing evidence that rats are present. The inspector strongly suspects that a few rats have escaped the farmer's treatment but suspicion is not enough to take statutory action against a farmer who claims that he has "killed most of them". Within a month or two the farm is again over-run and the cycle of complaint, persuasion, treatment, and repeated inspections begins again.

Rat control is important enough to be wholly a public responsibility.

During 1969 there was no known case of warfarin resistance in rats in the district but a case did occur on a farm in an adjoining county.

176 complaints of rats were received during the year and 18 complaints of mice. 393 treatments were carried out by the Council's contractor under the terms of the agreement. In addition 75 wasps nests were destroyed following complaints by householders.





PLOUGHLEY RURAL DISTRICT

(R.G.'s mid-year 1969 Home Population Estimate: 35,550)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

B.P. GARROD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

R.M. CLAYTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

N.D. GAYLER, M.A.P.H.I.

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Council Offices, Waverley House, Bicester. Tel.: Bicester 3154.

Ploughley Rural District

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population    35,550

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit	Illegit	Total	Legit	Illegit
Live Births	293	281	12	256	244	12
Stillbirths	4	3	1	1	1	-
Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	7	7	-	9	9	-
Under 4 weeks of age	3	3	-	7	7	-
Under 1 week of age	3	3	-	7	7	-
Deaths (All Ages)	126	-	-	122	-	-

Live Births	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	15.4
Live Births	Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.85
Stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total births	9
Deaths of Infants		
Under 1 year of age	Rate per 1,000 live births	29
Perinatal Mortality	Rate per 1,000 total births	27
Deaths (All Ages)	Crude rate per 1,000 home population	7.3
Deaths (All Ages)	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	.91



Ploughley Rural District

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

275 houses, excluding married quarters, were connected to a mains water supply during the year.

Samples.

70 specimens of water were examined: 4 from mains and 66 from wells. 56% of the wells samples showed danger to health and the samples from the mains were satisfactory. Where unsatisfactory results are obtained, the supply is subsequently sampled after action has been taken to remedy the cause of pollution until good results are obtained. Water sampling from mains supplies has been taken over by the Oxfordshire & District Water and we have, therefore, concentrated on sampling from private supplies and wells.

The following is a table showing the number of dwellinghouses and number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the house or by means of standpipes:-

PARISH	Mains Water Direct to House		Mains Water by means of Standpipe	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Ambrosden	413	1715	-	-
Ardley	203	585	-	-
Arncott	130	695	-	-
Begbroke	182	679	-	-
Blackthorn	239	683	1	2
Bletchington	237	866	-	-
Bucknell	77	318	-	-
Caversfield	323	1088	-	-
Charlton-on-Otmoor	118	424	-	-
Chesterton	149	540	-	-
Cottisford	49	184	-	-
Fencott & Murcott	52	172	-	-
Finmere	88	290	-	-
Fringford	172	505	-	-
Fritwell	185	620	-	-
Godington	13	42	-	-
Gosford & Water Eaton	542	1940	-	-
Hampton Gay & Poyle	50	198	-	-
Hardwick-with-Tusmore	9	88	-	-
Hethe	103	315	-	-
Horton-cum-Studley	159	470	-	-
Islip	225	770	-	-
Kidlington	2872	10660	-	-
Kirtlington	234	806	-	-



Ploughley Rural District

PARISH	Mains Water Direct to House		Mains Water by means of Standpipe	
	Houses	Population	Houses	Population
Launton	276	960	-	-
Lower Heyford	155	476	-	-
Merton	65	225	-	-
Middleton Stoney	90	280	-	-
Mixbury	81	259	-	-
Newton Purcell-with- Shelswell	36	119	-	-
Noke	47	152	-	-
Oddington	21	104	-	-
Piddington	104	472	-	-
Shipton-on-Cherwell & Thrupp	127	496	-	-
Somerton	83	275	-	-
Souldern	138	446	-	-
Stoke Lyne	58	250	-	-
Stratton Audley	81	414	-	-
Upper Heyford	465	2950	-	-
Wendlebury	94	350	-	-
Weston-on-the-Green	161	575	-	-
Yarnton	607	2094	-	-
TOTALS	*9513	+35,550	1	2

\* At end of year

+ Estimated mid-year population

In addition, there is an estimated caravan population of 348 supplied with mains water.

Public Swimming Baths

There are two swimming baths in the district used by the public; one in the grounds of an hotel and one at a motel. Both baths have continuous circulation chlorination plants for the purification of the water.

16 samples were taken from the baths during the year, and of these, 5 were reported as being unsatisfactory. The owners were informed each time an adverse result was reported by the Analyst, and took the necessary action to ensure the purity of the water.

SEWERAGE.

The scheme for Blackthorn is now complete.

The Fringford scheme was completed in December, 1969.

The scheme for Finmere is still with the Ministry; that for Hampton Poyle



## Ploughley Rural District

has been submitted to the Ministry; schemes for Somerton and Upper & Lower Heyfords were re-submitted to the Ministry making allowance for an additional area to be served.

170 new connections to the sewer were made during the year as follows:-  
Arncott (31); Horton-cum-Studley (22); Merton (20); Begbroke (16); Blackthorn (15); Bletchingdon (13); Wendlebury (12); Gosford & Water Eaton (10); Ardley (5); Chesterton (4); Bucknell, Charlton-on-Otmoor, Fritwell, Kidlington, Kirtlington and Launton (3 each); Fringford, Souldern, Weston-on-the-Green and Yarnton (1 each).

### HOUSING.

During 1969, 48 dwellings were erected by the Council, 6 x 2-bedroomed houses and 24 x 3-bedroomed houses at Arncott; 12 x 3-bedroomed houses at Bletchingdon; 2 bungalows at Fritwell; 1 bungalow at Kirtlington and 3 bungalows at Mixbury.

The Council has under construction a further 15 houses at Bletchingdon and 11 at Kirtlington.

A total of 232 private enterprise houses were built during the year - Kidlington (97); Launton (21); Fringford (19); Ardley (15); Yarnton (14); Kirtlington (11); Gosford & Water Eaton and Wendlebury (8 each); Piddington (5); Fencott & Murcott, Islip, Merton, Middleton Stoney, Stratton Audley and Weston-on-the-Green (3 each); Ambrosden, Begbroke, Fritwell and Souldern (2 each) and Arncott, Bletchingdon, Bucknell, Chesterton, Godington, Mixbury, Stoke Lyne and Upper Heyford (1 each). In addition 122 private enterprise houses are under construction.

### CARAVANS.

There are three licensed caravan sites - two for 6 caravans each and one for 44 caravans. A further 83 other caravans on individual site licences are scattered throughout the district.

### Overcrowding and Housing Demand.

There is little overcrowding by the official standards, although these are very low. At the end of 1969 there were 189 applicants for Council houses - a decrease of 28 over the 1968 figures.

### Housing Act, 1957 - Section 16.

Demolition Orders served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation						...	...	-
" " to reconstruct			...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses Demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-



## Ploughley Rural District

### Unfit houses made fit, and houses in which defects were remedied, all by owners:

After informal action by L.A. ....	59
After formal action under Public Health Acts ....	2
After formal action under Public Health Acts in default of owner ....	-
After formal action under:	
Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957 ....	3
After formal action under Housing Act 1957 in default of owner ...	1
Section 24, Housing Act 1957 (Demolition Order revoked) ....	1

### Improvement Grants

- Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958  
as amended by the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959,  
and the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964:  
Number of houses for which applications for  
Discretionary Grants were received .... 4  
Number approved by Local Authority .... 4
- Under the House Purchase and Housing 1959  
as amended by the Housing Acts, 1961 and 1964:  
Number of applications for Standard Grants received ... 10  
" " " approved by Local Authority ... 10
- Under the Housing Act, 1969.  
Number of applications for Discretionary Grants received ... 3  
" " " approved by Local Authority ... 3  
Number of applications for Standard Grants received ... 9  
" " " approved by Local Authority ... 9

### Rent Acts 1957 and 1965

No action was necessary during the year under these Acts.



## Ploughley Rural District

### RODENT AND PEST CONTROL.

A full return, under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1969, and the following is a summary:-

Properties inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Number of inspections, including re-inspections					...		915
Properties infested with rats		...	...	...	...		191
Properties infested with mice		...	...	...	...		12
Treatments carried out	...	...	...	...	...	...	627
Treatments against insect and other pests					...	...	118

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

There are 134 premises registered under the Act, and during the year 58 inspections were made of such premises. Informal notices were served in the case of 12 premises in which various contraventions were found.

In last year's report an account was given regarding action taken against a firm as a result of an injury sustained by a female employee whilst operating an electrically driven gravity feed meat slicing machine. The magistrates found for the defendants but this Council referred the matter to the High Court as a "Case Stated". The High Court allowed the Appeal and the case was referred back to the Magistrates for conviction, resulting in the defendants being fined.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

There are five Animal Boarding Establishments in the district. A high standard of cleanliness is maintained at these premises to prevent infectious or contagious disease, and the operators of the Establishments have co-operated with the Council's Officers in every way to achieve this. No problems have arisen with these establishments.

Towards the end of the year another Animal Boarding Establishment came into operation and although not yet in accordance with the Council's standards, the owners are taking steps to achieve this.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There are two licensed Pet Shops in the district, one being used in conjunction with an Animal Boarding Establishment.



Ploughley Rural District

FOOD INSPECTION

There are two general slaughterhouses and a knacker's yard in the area. To give full protection to the public, a 100% inspection is made of all animals intended for human consumption.

All food premises, including shops and travelling shops, are regularly inspected, but very few contraventions have been found.

Carcases of Meat Inspected and Condemned:

	Cattle excl. Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	408	12	42	1098	798	2358
Number inspected	408	12	42	1098	798	2358
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	4	8	10	3	25
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	57	6	1	15	19	98
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticerci	13.9	83.3	21.4	2.0	2.8	5.2
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Method and Disposal of Condemned Food.

Condemned meat is stained and processed for fertilisers, manures and animal feeding; other condemned food is burnt and/or buried.



Ploughley Rural District

Precis of Condemned Food List

Total weight of food condemned:

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Stones	Lb.
Meat     ...     ...     ...	2	1	2	1	2
Other Foods     ...     ...		3	3	1	1
TOTAL     ...     ...	2	5	2	-	3

In addition 4061 packets of assorted frozen foods were condemned following the breakdown of refrigerated storage cabinets.

Poultry Processing.

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Number and Type of Food Premises in the Area.

Grocers and General Food Shops	...	...	...	59
Greengrocers	...	...	...	7
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	16
Confectioners	...	...	...	12
Public Houses	...	...	...	55
Off-licence premises	...	...	...	8
Licensed premises	...	...	...	13
Cafes	...	...	...	11
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	2
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	2
Dairies	...	...	...	7
				<u>193</u>

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Number of premises to which Regulation 16 applied	...	190
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	...	185
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applied	...	163
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	...	163

Ploughley Rural District

Premises Registered under Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act 1955.

For sale of ice cream : 92 (inspections made - 8)  
Preparation & manufacture of  
sausages & cooked meats : 7 (inspections made 89)  
Preparation of fish by cooking : 2 (inspections made - 5 )

The Oxfordshire Show:

The Oxfordshire Agricultural Society's annual Show is permanently based at Oxford Airport, Kidlington. The various catering and licensed bar establishments on the ground are inspected both before and during the two days of the Show. Where possible, representatives of the catering firms are interviewed before the opening of the Show to discuss any possible difficulties and advice is given where necessary.

The Department is also responsible for refuse collection from the Show ground during the period.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK  
DURING 1969.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	52
Number of Notices served (informal)	...	...	...	36
Number of Notices served (statutory)	...	...	...	6
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	-
Housing Acts	...	...	...	6
Number of prosecutions	...	...	...	-

Number of Inspections ... 4810

Houses inspected:

Public Health Acts	...	...	...	228
Housing Acts	...	...	...	448
Re-visits to property under notice	...	...	...	739
Interviews with owners	...	...	...	172
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	52
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	-
Caravans	...	...	...	333
Water supplies and sampling	...	...	...	151
Drainage inspections	...	...	...	322
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	1120
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	119



Ploughley Rural District

Number of Inspections (cont'd)

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Animal Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Pet Animals Act & Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food & Drugs Act (Unsound food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Betting & Gaming Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Scrap Metal Dealers Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Air Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Civic Amenities	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Animal Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

Number of Defects or Nuisances Abated.

Dwellinghouses.

Repaired or made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Provided with damp-proof course	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
External walls pointed or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Eavesgutters & rainwater pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Floors repaired, ventilated etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

## Ploughley Rural District

### Number of Defects or Nuisances Abated (cont'd).

Handrails provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Windows made to open, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Doors repaired, re-hung or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Firegrates repaired, re-set or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food stores provided, repaired etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
New sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains repaired or re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Waterclosets provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	185

### OTHER DUTIES.

The Department is also responsible for the maintenance of the Council house application list, which entails interviewing applicants for such accommodation and the keeping of all records of the circumstances of each case, for submission to the Council.

Under the Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, the Department is concerned with the inspection, testing of tanks and licensing of petroleum storage installations. There are, at present, 96 petroleum storage licences in force throughout the district; the total storage capacity licensed is just under a quarter million gallons.

The Department keeps the register of scrap metal dealers under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964; there are nine such dealers registered in the area.

The Public Health Inspectors also carry out inspections under the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, The Licensing Act and the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Public Cleansing is also the responsibility of the Department, a weekly collection of refuse and controlled tipping on two Council-owned tips being operated. One of these tips has now nearly reached capacity and negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of another site in the Rural District near Oxford.

The scheme introduced for street cleansing on the two main shopping areas of Kidlington has proved very satisfactory.



Ploughley Rural District

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

There are 50 Factories in the area in two of which sections 1,2,3,4,6 and 7 of the Factories Act are to be enforced by the Local Authority and the remainder Section 7 only. 19 inspections were carried out in the period. No defects were found but one of the premises was found to be wanting in cleanliness, informal action was taken and these premises now comply.

It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings under the Act.

Part VIII of the Act.

There are three known outworkers in the District as follows:-

Wearing Apparel (2)                      Toymaking (1).

Part 1 of the Act.

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	19	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	50	19	-	-

Ploughley Rural District

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-





